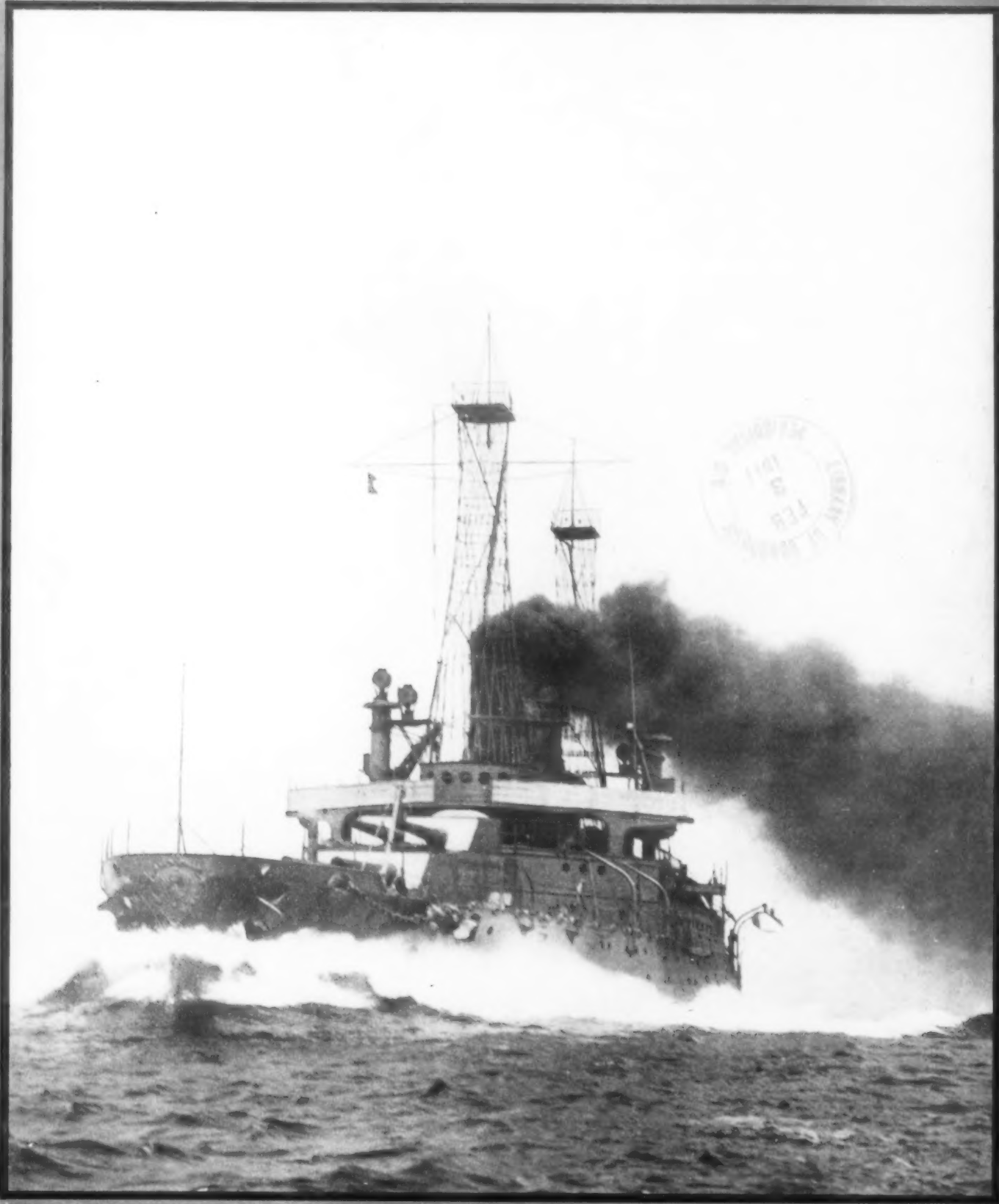


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Leslie's

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY



LESLIE'S IS A NATIONAL INSTITUTION

In 300,000 homes LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY is welcomed.

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ARTIFICIAL EAR DRUM COMPANY
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G. P. WAY 66 ADELAIDE STREET, DETROIT, MICH.

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Leslie's

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES

C O N T E N T S

Cover Design	
Fighting a Northwestern Snow Blockade— <i>Photograph</i>	116
Editorials	117
The Camera's Story of the Day	118
Saving the Girls of the City Streets	Maibelle Heikes Justice 119
Down Washington Way	Robert D. Heintz 120
Pluck— <i>Poem</i>	Harrison See 120
Notable Gathering of the Periodical Publishers— <i>Photograph</i>	121
The Greeley Centennial— <i>Photographs</i>	121
The Girl with the big black eyes— <i>Story</i>	J. George Frederick 122
People Talked About	123
Is High Cost of Living a Fiction?	George Sheridan 124
Tennessee Church Built in a Day— <i>Photographs</i>	124
Through the Opera Glass	Harriet Quimby 125
Making an American Sailor— <i>Photographs</i>	126
Honoring Bravery at Sea— <i>Drawing</i>	127
A Plain Talk to American Bankers	Ex-Governor Frank S. Black 128
The Forum	129
Jasper's Hints to Money-makers	130
Sporting Gossip	Ed. A. Goewey 133
Life Insurance Suggestions	134
The Week Abroad— <i>Photographs</i>	138

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Next Week's Issue

Dated February 9th, 1911

WHERE YOUR CIGARS ARE MADE—Mrs. C. R. Miller, LESLIE'S special traveling correspondent, has made an interesting study of the Cuban tobacco industry. She has spent many months in Cuba, living on the tobacco plantations and inspecting the work in the cigar factories. She writes a most unusual story of the results of her investigation. Every smoker will find her narrative of distinct charm and interest.

WHY SOUTH AMERICA DOES NOT BUY FROM US—A practical, straightforward talk to merchants of the United States from a purser on a steamship plying between South American ports and Europe. The writer has made a careful study of the South American export trade and he points rather fearlessly to the cause of unsympathetic trade relations between South America and this country. This is one of a series of remarkable business articles being written for LESLIE'S.

THE FLAMING HERO—An unusual story, with an unusual ending, by Jules Verne des Voignes.

ODDS AND ENDS FROM THE CAMERA—A full page of curious snapshots gathered from every corner of the globe. Perhaps you have similar photographs which you might submit for this popular department in LESLIE'S.

IN STAGELAND—Harriet Quimby's chatty dramatic reviews read with all the interest and movement of good fiction.

OUR DEPARTMENTS—The weekly pages of sport, personalities and financial reviews will be fresh and timely.

ALL THE NEWS IN PICTURES—The photographic digest of the world's work which has made LESLIE'S pages famous will be up to the usual high standard.

In answering advertisements please mention "LESLIE'S WEEKLY."

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Made from Silk Poplin, with the distinct understanding that the Ties I send you will not show pin holes or wrinkle like ordinary Ties.

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Made in Black, White, Green, Brown, Red, Cerise, Old Rose, Gray, Heliotrope, Light Blue, Medium Blue, Dark Blue and Purple.

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283 River St., Troy, N. Y.

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NO METAL CAN TOUCH YOU

Look for Name PARIS on every Garter

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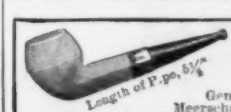
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Invaluable to Every One. DOCTORS, DRAMATIC CRITICS, JOURNALISTS, MIXING ENGINEERS, MOTORISTS AND AVIATORS

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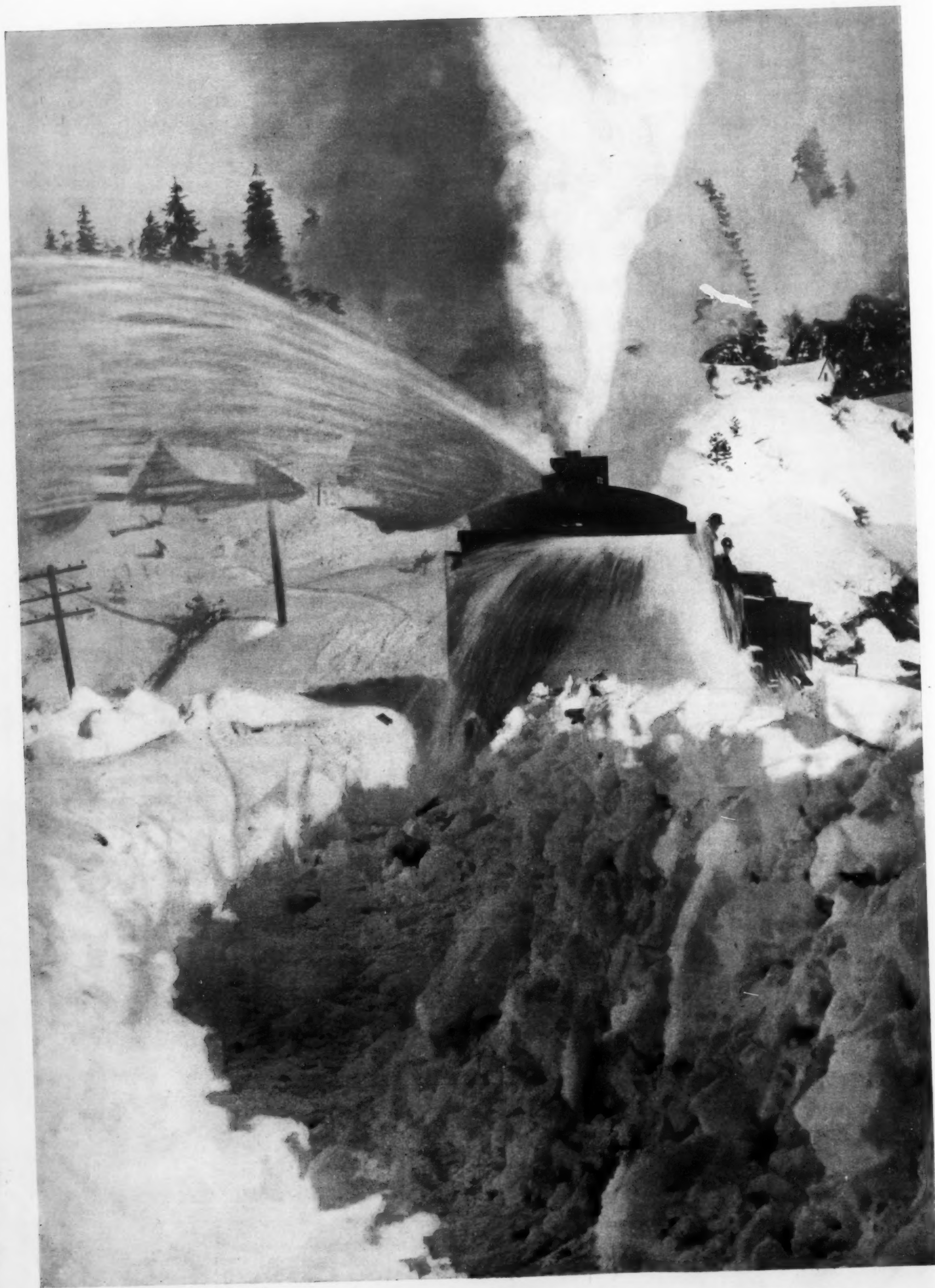
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Genuine Imported Vienna Meerschaum. Absorbs the nicotine like a sponge—ensuring a cool sweet smoke without injurious after-effects. Colors a beautiful rich brown. Sent prepaid 50c., 3 for \$1.25. Send for our 200 & List. Money back if not satisfactory. Smoke Shop Specialties Co., 500 Main St., Holyoke, Mass.



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The Perfection Extension Shoe for any person with one short limb. Worn with any style of ready-made shoes with perfect ease and comfort. Shipped on trial. Write for booklet.

HENRY Z. LOTZ, 313 Third Ave., NEW YORK



FIGHTING A NORTHWESTERN SNOW BLOCKADE

The biggest blizzard since 1890 paralyzed traffic on the Pacific coast and in the Rockies during the second week in January. A Canadian Pacific train was snowbound five days near North Bend, B. C. It took a rotary plow, like the one shown in the picture above, and six locomotives to get it through. The temperature was 42 degrees below zero. Nevada and eastern Washington suffered severely.

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Leslie's

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY



"In God We Trust."

CXII.

Thursday, February 2, 1911

No. 2891

The Confederacy's Fifty Years.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., is preparing to observe the fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the Southern Confederacy, which took place in that city on February 4th, 1861. That is a decidedly important datemark in American history and some notice ought to be taken of its semi-centennial when it arrives. As a consequence of Lincoln's election on November 6th, 1860, South Carolina seceded on December 20th of that year and other States followed her example, in this order: Mississippi on January 9th, 1861, Florida on January 10th, Alabama on January 11th, Georgia on January 19th, Louisiana on January 26th and Texas on February 1st. In the meantime the forts and arsenals in many of those States were seized by the State authorities and a vessel sent out by the government with troops and supplies for Major Anderson, the commander at Fort Sumter, was fired on by the South Carolina troops on January 9th, as it attempted to enter the Charleston harbor, and was driven back to sea. This was the situation when representatives of the seven seceded States met at the Alabama capital on February 4th and organized the provisional government of the Confederate States of America. Jefferson Davis was chosen President and Alexander H. Stephens Vice-President. No other States seceded until after the capture of Fort Sumter in April brought out Lincoln's call for troops to enforce the laws in the insurgent States. Then, in this order, Virginia, Arkansas, North Carolina and Tennessee went out and eleven States had joined the Confederacy.

Soon after Virginia's separation from the Union, the Confederate capital was moved to Richmond and it remained there until the collapse after the surrender of Lee, in April, 1865. And the improvement in conditions which has come since 1865 has been far greater in the South than it has been in the rest of the country. Of the \$9,000,000,000 product of the farms of the United States in 1910, a large proportion has been scored by the Southern States. Of the seven staple crops—corn, wheat, tobacco, hay, oats, Irish potatoes and rye—common to all the country, the South's ratio of gain in the past ten years has been a hundred and four per cent., while that of the rest of the country has been only eighty-five per cent. In cotton, the production of which is a Southern monopoly, the gain has been still greater in the decade. And, moreover, coal, iron and other minerals, practically unknown in the South half a century ago and but little known a quarter of a century ago, are now among that region's largest assets. In cotton and steel manufacture, too, the South is pushing rapidly to the front. A large portion of the railway construction of these days is taking place in the eleven States which comprised the Confederacy of 1861-65. As an evidence of the development in the latter direction, this expression from the *Charleston News and Courier* is significant:

For the first time in history a passenger can get on a railway car in this town and stay on it until he gets to Cincinnati. There is a through route from Charleston to the Ohio River. Charleston is now one of the Ohio River's most convenient seaports. We are in touch with the trade that made New York a great city, and Philadelphia and Boston and Baltimore, and all the other ports north of Cape Hatteras. It has been a long time coming, but it's here.

In the new apportionment in the popular branch of Congress and in the electoral college, based on the census of 1910, the Southern States will gain many new members. The celebration at Montgomery, Ala., on February 4th, will be of large historical interest all over the country. But the South of 1911 is a loyal and exceedingly prosperous part of a vastly greater and more progressive nation than that which existed in 1860 and 1861.



The Golden Age of Folly.

A CLERK receiving twelve dollars a week in a New York establishment was asked if he had participated in the boisterous revel in New York City on New Year's Eve. He replied in the affirmative. He was asked how much he had spent for the supper with which he celebrated the festivities. His answer was, "Eight dollars." A friend suggested that this bordered on extravagance. The young man answered, "Well, I was out for a good time and I thought I would spend some money."

So, for one supper on a night of revelry, a clerk spent three-quarters of a whole week's wages. The reward of the toil of a week was given up for an hour or two of gustatory delight. This same young man has been heard to utter denunciation of "tainted money." He reads with delight the attacks of the muck-rakers on the railroads. He gloats over stories

of "busting the trusts" and smashing the railroads and charges the high price of living to the tariff!

An age of extravagance is an age of folly. It is not an age of extravagance until luxury becomes so common that everybody has a luxurious taste. This has been the history of all the ages. Nations that began with luxury ended with licentiousness. First Rome, then ruin.

If the "common people" of this country who complain so bitterly of high prices and the cost of living would live as their forefathers lived, if they would keep within their means, if they would be satisfied with what they can afford to buy, to eat, to drink and to wear, they would have such a sense of contentment as their forbears possessed and which seems to be denied to us in this golden age of folly.



Knowing Too Much.

IT HAS often been said that "it is better not to know so much than to know so much that is not so." Louis G. Brandeis, the eminent attorney, who has projected himself into public notice of late, is finding out the truth of this aphorism. Without experience in railroading, he undertook to tell the railroads that they could save \$1,000,000 a day by introducing standardizing methods. The railroads promptly offered Mr. Brandeis any kind of a salary if he would show them just how the trick could be done. Warren S. Stone, the grand chief of the International Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and a number of other practical railroad workers repudiated Mr. Brandeis's claim and insisted that it involved a serious reduction either in wages or in the number of men employed. This is not the only instance where Mr. Brandeis has put his foot in it. In his argument before the Interstate Commerce Commission, he said that ninety-seven per cent. of the lubricating oils used by American railroads was furnished by the Standard Oil Company at excessive prices. Of course Mr. Brandeis did not know that tables, introduced in the recent government suit against the Standard Oil Company, showed for over forty railroads a substantial saving in the cost of lubrication ranging from thirty to eighty per cent. of what it was at the beginning of the period, for each road, when the Standard Company undertook the lubrication. Apparently he was also not advised that contracts with railroads for lubricating oil are made for lubrication and not for oil and at a maximum cost per unit of service. The oil that will lubricate most satisfactorily for the longest distance has the preference and is the most economical.



Warship Accidents.

THE RECENT distressing accident on the new Dreadnought battleship *Delaware*, in which nine men lost their lives, shows that such calamities continue to recur, in spite of the utmost precautions in design and operation of the huge engineering structures which constitute our first line of defense. It is not many weeks since her sister ship, the *North Dakota*, had occasion to report loss of life from an explosion of fuel oil, while gunnery accidents were so frequent three or four years ago as to appear like a sort of epidemic. If we confine our attention to the details of a dozen or more cases of serious trouble of this sort, without taking thought to look at the matter in proper perspective, we might be inclined to reach the wholly unwarranted conclusion that our navy is in a deplorable state of inefficiency. But other navies have the same conditions to contend with and their accidents are not less numerous or less costly than ours. They are farther away from us and hence do not loom so large in our eyes as do those nearer home. And, then, continental censorship has a little to do with the news which we are permitted to have on such matters.

It must be remembered, moreover, that any large engineering project involves, in the making, certain unavoidable risks. It is the province of the engineer to reduce these risks to a minimum, but this task is yet far from completion. Does any one know how many lives have been lost in the construction of the numerous subaqueous tunnels giving access to various parts of New York City and its suburbs? Our railroads are not immune from heartrending disasters, and fortunate is the large office building whose erection does not exact its death toll. These happen usually, however, in sporadic cases and attract very lit-

tle attention, while an accident taking several lives, especially if occurring in connection with a service so much in the limelight as is our navy, becomes text for many a sermon on safety appliances.

It must be considered that the making of war is among the more hazardous of human occupations, and in the training of men for this particular service instruments and machinery of the highest power are continually in use. High explosives, the true nature and limitations of which are not yet fully understood, are handled almost daily; steam pressures about twice as great as those commonly employed on land are the rule; mechanical devices have been multiplied until the modern warship is a veritable floating exposition of mechanical and electrical and naval engineering. Is it any wonder that, tossing about on an element which is rarely quiescent, some of these numerous forces of destruction occasionally burst their carefully prescribed bounds and create havoc, until they are again brought under control?



The Plain Truth.

A SIMPLE mathematical calculation should have been sufficient for those newspapers which advocated the withdrawal of Mr. Sheehan as a candidate for the senatorship from the State of New York in favor of his rival, Mr. Shepard: The vote on the first ballot was Sheehan 91, Shepard 14. Who should withdraw in the interests of harmony? The principal difficulty in "Billy" Sheehan's case is that his name is not J. Livingstone Van Rensselaerwick!

THE QUESTION before the United States Supreme Court in the great trust cases was plainly presented in a single word by John G. Johnson, the eminent Philadelphia lawyer. He declared that the Sherman law was a statute to promote commerce, not to restrain it. If the eminent judges who preside over the Supreme Court take this view of the question, prosperity may begin to get ready at once for its onward march. We do not believe that any court or any political party in the United States stands ready to assume the responsibility of driving men out of business, destroying prosperity and inflicting punishment upon our captains of industry that was never contemplated either by the people or by their lawmakers.

THERE was every justification for the Republican Legislature at Albany to compliment Senator Depew by making him the Republican caucus nominee for the third time. No Republican in the country has rendered more faithful service and no Senator from New York has ever been more watchful of the interests of his State than Mr. Depew. He has been in the public eye for nearly half a century and during his two terms at Washington he has never once departed from that loyalty to the people of his State and that profound interest in the common welfare which have been the distinguishing characteristics of his public career. No matter who his successor may be, no one will represent the Empire State in the Senate with greater fidelity, more commanding eloquence and widespread influence than Chauncey M. Depew.

DOES the good citizen who fights for temperance and morality stop to think that he pays the enormous bills these involve, that he pays for the care of the vicious, the insane, the idle, the pauper and the outcast; that he foots the bill for every penitentiary, jail and prison and every inebriate asylum? Taxpayers are not among the vicious and the pauper class as a rule. The thrifty must pay for the unthrifty, the good for the bad. Is it not, therefore, all the greater reason why the good citizen should have his part, and a prominent one, in the selection of public officials and the supervision of the expenditures of public funds? Is it not better that the money of the taxpayers should be spent for educational purposes, for good roads, for abundant and satisfactory water supplies, for health and sanitation and all the other purposes which make for the welfare of the common people? If the good citizen stays away from the primaries and polls and leaves politics to ward workers, who marshal their forces in the taprooms and evil resorts, whose fault is it? Who is to blame but the good citizen? What have the churches to say in this matter? Is there any higher form of religion the clergy can preach than the first duty of the good citizen to the city, State and nation of which he is an integral part?

The Camera's Story of the Day



LORD DECIES AND VIVIEN GOULD.

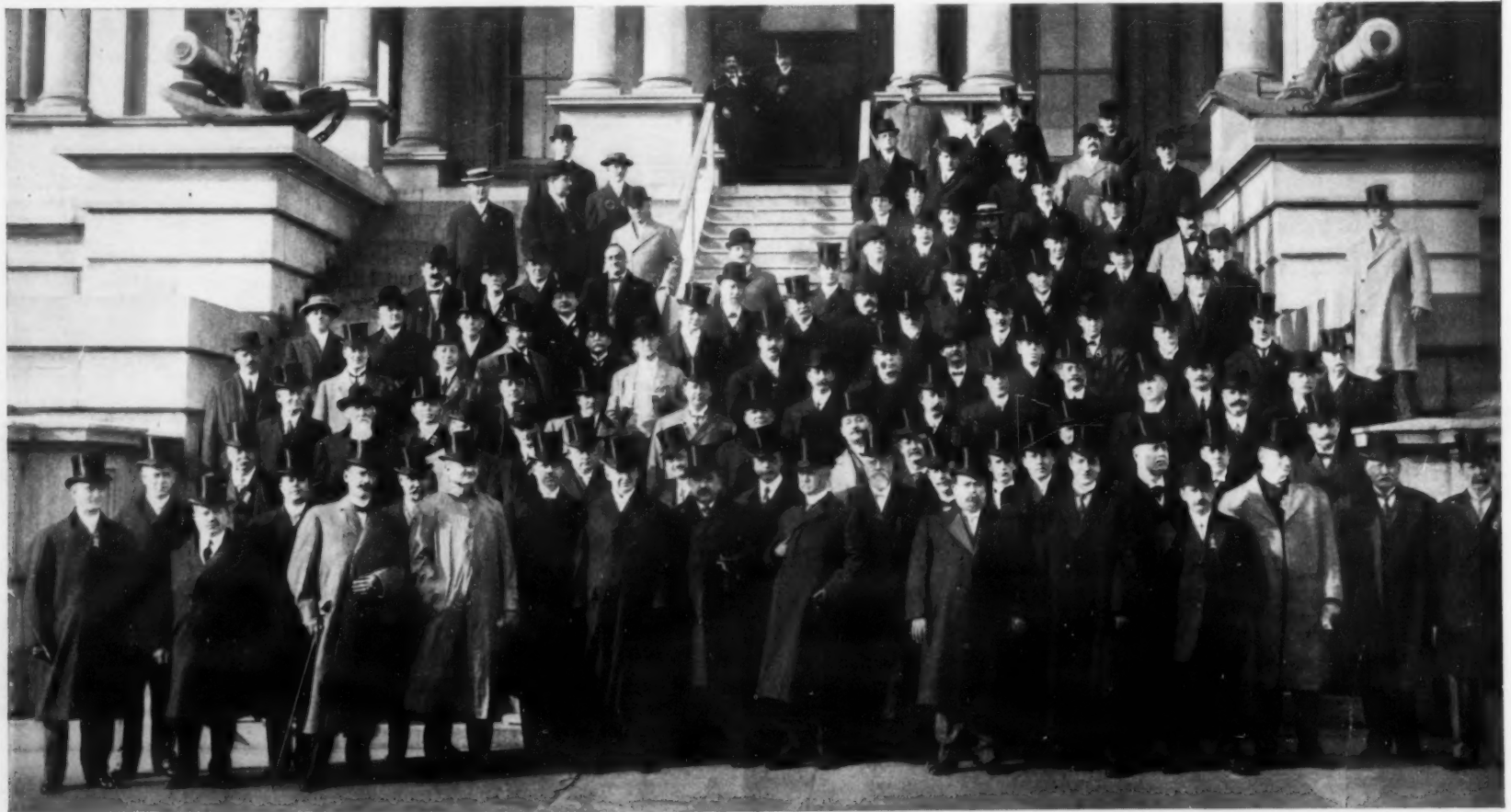
A snapshot of the bride and groom-to-be. Miss Gould, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Jay Gould of New York, is to be married in that city February 7. Miss Gould's attendants will be her little sister, Miss Edith Gould, Misses Beatrice Claflin, Hannah Randolph, Emeline Holmes, Louise Cromwell, Allison Pierce and Hope Hamilton.

Photograph by the National News.



THE MEN WHO SAVED THE BATTLESHIP "DELAWARE."

From left to right: M. T. Minihan, W. J. Dragon, J. S. Sullivan, C. B. Miller, R. J. Casey and Charles Hancock. Directly after the accident on the "Delaware," January 17, in which eight lives were lost, the men shown above, led by Casey, rushed to the fire-room and shut off the steam, thus saving the ship. The fatality was due to the blowing out of the boiler headers. — Photograph by R. C. Mann.

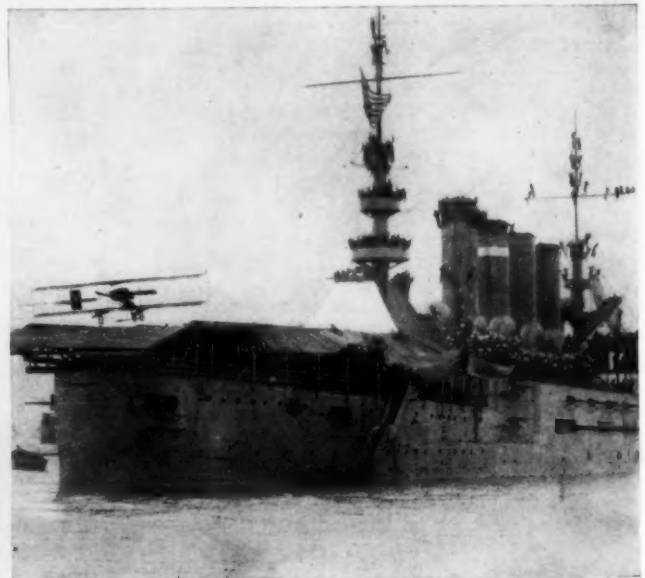


NEW ORLEANS DELEGATION TO WASHINGTON TO GET THE PANAMA EXPOSITION FOR THE "CRESCENT CITY."

By a vote of 9 to 6 the House Committee on Arts and Expositions, on January 20, decided in favor of New Orleans for the Panama Exposition of 1915. The vote was taken on the bill introduced by Representative Estopinal providing for the holding of the exposition at New Orleans and for a government appropriation of \$1,000,000 in connection therewith. San Francisco, however, announced its purpose of carrying the fight to the floor of the House. — Photograph by the National Press.



On January 16, Ely made an "aeroplane attack" on the camp of the Thirteenth Infantry. The picture shows the regulars preparing to "repel the assault." Lieutenant Kelly of the Thirteenth went up with Ely.



On January 18, Ely flew from the aviation field in South San Francisco to the deck of the cruiser "Pennsylvania," landed, lunched with the officers and flew back to land. Picture shows Ely landing on the "Pennsylvania." — Photograph by the American Press.

Two Record-breaking Aeroplane Exploits by Eugene Ely in San Francisco.



WAVERLEY HOUSE.

When a street girl enters here the door is closed in the face of the past and life starts with new enthusiasm and a clean record.



MAUDE E. MINER.

A young college woman who is doing a heroic work in the reclamation of women transgressors.



THE SUMMER HOME.

Where the fresh country air and the care-free play days help to blot out the memory of the city streets.

Saving the Girls of the City Streets

The Wonderful Work Miss Maude E. Miner is Doing at Waverley House, New York City

By MAIBELLE HEIKES JUSTICE

EDITOR'S NOTE:—Miss Maude E. Miner resigned recently as probation officer in the night court and other magistrates' courts of New York City, in order to give her entire time to the work of the New York Probation Association, of which she is the executive secretary. Hon. Charles S. Whitman, District Attorney, has been the president of this association since its organization. The New York Probation Association maintains Waverley House, Hillcrest Farm, works for the development of the probation system, and aids in other ways in the reformation of women offenders and the prevention of crime. This article, in so far as it refers to the night court, is a picture of the court when Miss Miner was a probation officer.

"WAIT a minute, yer honor, and I'll tell you all about it." A showily dressed girl in big hat and drooping willow plumes stood before the black-robed magistrate of the night court. "Yer see, yer honor, it was this way. Me and my lady friend here," motioning with her thumb to another girl garbed in the height of extreme fashion, "was coming down Broadway, seeing the sights, when this happened. Can't two respectable ladies walk out at night without the cop grabbing them?"

The magistrate leaned over the bar of justice. "The officer's complaint is soliciting."

"No, yer honor, we didn't speak to no man. It was a gink who steps up and asks us which was the way to Sixth Avenue."

"A what?"

"A gink, yer honor—a hayseed what was lost in a great city, looking fer trouble."

The magistrate drew back with a gasp. Even the court is sometimes startled with the vernacular of the streets. Then the officer who made the arrest swears that his evidence is true, the judge pronounces sentence and the two lady friends step up to pay their fines. Three other women go through the same proceeding. Two had stepped up to men before moving-picture shows. The third had walked the streets till one o'clock in the morning—it was now nearly two—then asked a man for street-car fare for Harlem. The philanthropic gentleman had called an officer.

"I am tired of it all!" cried this pale-faced girl, with true emotion. "Send me over to the workhouse. I can get something to eat and rest there."

"Have you ever been arrested before?" asked the magistrate.

"No, your honor; but I've been warned."

"We'll take this girl, your honor," says a sweet-faced, low-voiced young woman, with a significant glance at the court. "We'll take her to-night to Waverley House. We can help this girl." She who spoke thus is known at the night court as the "probation lady," and all the bad girls know her.

"Very well. I thank you," says the magistrate.

Then he goes on with the weary grind till three o'clock in the morning. All manner and kinds of women, taken in from the Battery to the Bronx, pass before the bench—first offenders, incorrigibles, those intoxicated, the voluntary prostitutes and those of the underworld who ply the streets as the slaves of "cadets"—sometimes from fifty girls and women to one hundred in a single night. And were it not for the night court, some of the innocent would be thrown into prison all night, along with the prostitutes and old offenders, or cast upon the mercy of professional bondsmen. The coming of the night court in New York City, through the efforts of District Attorney Whitman, at the time of its inauguration a city magistrate, has done much for the benefit of erring women. And to give the first offender more help, Waverley House was opened a little less than three years ago.

Where is Waverley House? But a short walk from the court of Jefferson Market, back from the thoroughfare and thundering elevated of Sixth Avenue, one finds a quaint, time-honored house nestling among apartment buildings, shops and rooming houses, in one of the oldest parts of New York, at 165 West Tenth Street. This is Waverley House, opened February, 1908, through the efforts of a young woman whose calling is perhaps unique in all New York. Miss Maude E. Miner, formerly probation officer of the city magistrates' courts, is known as the friend of the women of the underworld. Gentle born, college bred and little more than a girl herself, her association with erring girls has made her one of the most familiar figures of the night court. "Let us tell it to the probation lady," plead some of the girls, when they realize the judge may impose the sentence of workhouse or Bedford rather than a fine.

All women have a chance. Careful inquiry is made by the judge or probation officer, and when the woman shows any inclination to leave the wretched life and go to work, the opportunity is given her. But when they who term themselves "perfect ladies" pay their fines with a smirking smile and pass out into the night again, the probation officer shakes her head. She has tried to win them back, but it is too late. These girls all run their chances for a term in the workhouse at any time, and they know it. While it is commonly recognized that the workhouse does nothing to reform a girl, a workhouse sentence does act as a deterrent and aid in "keeping the streets clean." It is a "rest resort" that none of the women covets. Under the cumulative sentence, a girl remains at this institution five days the first time, twenty days the next, forty days the third and so on until the fifth instance is six months. But if a woman of the streets wishes to return to her old life, she much prefers a twenty days' sentence in the workhouse to the supervision of a probation officer for six months. It is to the "fashionables," however, that the workhouse is the greatest menace, for the absence of fine clothes and fine feathers to these girls is the worst punishment imaginable. "Whew!" said one just released from a six months' commitment. "Maybe I won't dodge that rest cure next time!" And it does help in keeping the women from the streets.

Waverley House, which has proved to be the temporary home so much needed for these women, was the original suggestion of Miss Miner. From its first inception to the present day her hand and presence have been felt everywhere. Four years ago Miss Miner was appointed probation officer by Magistrate Whitman and this opened the work she longed to enter. After that, when the night court was instituted, to separate the tremendous wreckage of human life one from another, she asked for a home or refuge where she could take the girls of whom she had hope. These girls, if discharged by the magistrate, would otherwise go back to their old haunts in the early morning hours. They had no other place to go.

Waverley House has none of the hall marks of an

institution; there is no red tape there. The girls feel it a real home, and when ill and out of work or in need of help or counsel they return as often as they desire to Miss Miner. The old house, once the home of an early New York family, is now the home of any girl who wishes to leave the old companions and begin anew.

All summer long, window boxes bloom crimson with geraniums and flowering vines. These window boxes are known all down West Tenth Street and they are beacons of welcome to many an unfortunate girl who comes for the first time to look for Miss Miner. Her inquiries cease when she sees the old, red-brick house and the flowers. One time a young slip of a girl, carrying a baby, came to the door, guided by the geraniums. Timidly she glanced up as the bell was answered, and burst out,

"Can I come in? I'm bad—I'm a lost woman!"

"Certainly you can come in," said Miss Miner. "But you will be a bad girl no longer after you enter here." And the sheltering door closed between this girl and the street. She was taken in the office, and after her story was heard it was investigated. When but seventeen years old she had been forced to the streets by the very man with whom she had run away from home on the promise of marriage. No longer useful to him, he had deserted her. The girl was taken into Waverley House, helped to learn a trade and is now supporting herself and child. The man was caught and sent to the penitentiary. Miss Miner never hesitates to aid in prosecuting to the full extent of the law these moral lepers who subsist on the disgrace of women. Half of the girls brought before the night tribunal have this story to tell. Its growth and scope throughout the underworld of this great city are unbelievable.

But let us get into some of the more cheerful atmosphere of Waverley House. First entering, one finds one's self in a large, commodious office, with telephone and stenographers. Back of the large folding doors is a more private room, used for consultations, investigations and kindred needs. It is fitted up as sort of a library. Above stairs are the accommodations provided for the girls. All manner of charges have rested against these girls—some are detained as witnesses, some are guilty of petit larceny, vagrancy, attempted suicide, while others are expectant mothers. But all vistas of the old life are swept from their visions. Brightness is infused into their wretched existence. Each girl is made an individual, her troubles are listened to by real women friends and she gasps at the reality of such friendship. "I can hardly believe it!" cried one girl who had been there several days.

Waverley House is more expansive within than it looks without. There is a full four-story extension in the rear, which affords accommodation for from twenty to twenty-five girls at a time. Everything is done to occupy the minds of the girls, and the time is filled with housework, cooking, sewing, basket weaving, English and gymnastics. When they go out they

(Continued on page 136.)

Down Washington Way

Up-to-Date Gossip of the Inner Circle at the National Capital

By ROBERT D. HEINL, Washington Correspondent for Leslie's Weekly.

WASHINGTON, January 30th, 1911.

PRESIDENT TAFT may not be a politician himself, but it is doubtful if another man in this country is so fortunately provided with staunch associates who can sense public opinion. We refer to the Taft brothers. Henry W. Taft is an important figure in New York, which might almost be called the pivotal political State of the Union. Charles P. Taft has even a more intimate insight in the middle West, by virtue of his picturesque leadership in Ohio politics, where many of the greatest battles of the nation are fought. Horace D. Taft, the student, in New England, while not an active politician, through his knowledge of the great educational movements completes the unique trio of loyal advisers.

In the opinion of the Taft brothers, Horace is the great man of the family. He is looked upon as their leader in the moral and intellectual movements. The highest aspirations of the people are the things he understands best. Horace Taft, to the mind of the President, personifies nobility of American thought. He is an idealist politically, but what he says carries tremendous weight with the brothers.

Henry W. Taft is the typical great lawyer. Ideally located in New York City, he is in direct personal contact with all the big political, financial and commercial movements. He is a trained observer. His organization in that particular realm is as thorough as the field in which Horace D. Taft predominates. Charles P. Taft, of Cincinnati, through his vast newspaper interests, is the man who understands the human side of the political equation of State and country. Charles P. is not only consulted in the political movements of Ohio, but is often a great factor in their accomplishment. He is the practical politician.

Not every one who calls at the White House reveals to the President the true situation. Their opinions must oftentimes be discounted or added to. It is at such times that Mr. Taft turns to his brothers. Their expression is frank and absolutely unbiased. No personal or political ambitions are sufficient to swerve them from the truth. It is then that the President congratulates himself on having such peculiarly correct counsel. Also imagine, if you are able, the important part these brothers play in the affairs of this great nation.

A FRIEND OF THE PEOPLE CALLS.

If the readers of a newspaper which is printed in New York, Chicago and the principal cities could have seen its editor at the White House recently, they would have gasped. Besides being attended by private flunkies, his automobile and turnout was the most gorgeous affair which has appeared at the executive offices in many a day. So grand were the furs, trappings and attending men that it might have been a medieval emperor calling. The uniforms of the White House attendants are good to look at and in excellent taste, but they paled before the glitter of the luxurious limousine and what came with it. The situation was all the more interesting because this newspaper man has made his greatest fame with editorials to the common people and sensational articles telling of the oppression to the "downtrodden poor." When this editor has not been explaining how the trusts and the malefactors of great wealth could be walloped, he has oftentimes switched to giving the East Side mothers a lecture on the proper way to protect teething babies from prickly heat. It was, then, all the more interesting to note the state in which this champion of the "oppressed" travels. His appearance with such an outfit in Hester Street would create a bigger sensation there than his most lurid scareheads could depict. Beside the scintillating array of this "friend of the people," the modestly uniformed chauffeur of the President of the United States would absolutely fail to be noticed.

HAVE YOU BEEN KEPT WAITING?

There is entirely too much heel-cooling in Washington. It is one of the most discomforting phases of affairs at the capital. It would be a good thing if Senators, Representatives and the higher officials could have a dose of their own medicine. Delays in seeing men of such station, owing to the number of visitors they must receive, are probably more pardonable than those encountered when business must be transacted by the "important" underlings. Hours of valuable time are lost in this way, especially by the perfectly good citizens who are so unfortunate as to not have "pull" enough to impress the satellites with the importance of their matters. A story came to me recently of a pompous young assistant secretary in one of the departments who makes it a regular practice to keep visitors waiting just to give them an idea that he is a very busy man. In the interval he often has nothing more important to occupy his time than the smoking of cigarettes. Maybe this is an exaggerated case, but I have known several just as annoying. Senator "Lafe" Young, of Iowa, was sent to Washington to fill a short period of an unex-

pired term. He remarked if the President did not hurry he (the Senator) would have to use his entire time in Washington waiting to see him. This was said in a spirit of jest. Secretary Norton has reduced the delay for those who are entitled to see the President to a minimum. The White House, where often a hundred persons call in an hour, could well be used as an example of how visitors may be handled expeditiously. The time lost in doing business with official Washington is hardly believable. The practice of keeping persons waiting by the hour in outer offices should be stopped.

A NEW SENATORIAL REFORMER.

Considerable relief has been expressed that a certain brilliant Senator, who made a spectacle of himself on the floor of the United States Senate one night last session, is endeavoring to change his ways. This statesman suffered the humiliation of being referred to by a New York newspaper of reputable standing as "one of the insurgent Senators who, outside of Washington, is regarded as a paragon of virtue," but who, on the night in question, at a critical time when a great bill was being voted on, "had imbibed too freely of the flowing bowl and insisted on making a speech." It is related that the Senator's antics were such that it took several of the distinguished associates of this man to restrain their exuberant colleague. There were apologies to these friends afterward, but the spectators in the galleries hardly forgot. Recent events, it is said, have done much to set this Senator thinking. At any rate, it is asserted that he will attempt to refrain from any such exhibitions as the one in which he was so conspicuous a party. This announcement may be greeted with a sigh of satisfaction by those most interested and humiliated.

Pluck.

DID you tackle that trouble that came your way
With a resolute heart and cheerful?
Or hide your face from the light of day
With a craven soul and fearful?
Oh, a trouble's a ton, or a trouble's an ounce,
Or a trouble is what you make it;
And it isn't the fact that you're hurt that counts—
But only how did you take it?
You are beaten to earth? Well! well! what's that?
Come up with a smiling face.
It's nothing against you to fall down flat,
But to lie there—that's disgrace,
The higher you're thrown, why, the higher you bounce,
Be proud of your blackened eye.
It isn't the fact that you're licked that counts,
It's how did you fight and why?
And though you be done to the death—what then?
If you battled the best you could,
If you played your part in the world like men,
Why, the Critic would call it good.
Death comes with a crawl or comes with a bounce,
And whether he's slow or spry,
It isn't the fact that you're dead that counts,
But only how did you die? HARRISON LEE.

THE MEXICAN DISLIKE.

An intimate story, which came to Washington through a semi-official source, may explain the real reason for the alleged dislike of the Mexicans for Americans. According to this information, there is no revolt in Mexico against Diaz personally. The blows are aimed at the ring which, it is charged, surrounds Don Porfirio.

"This group of men controls all patronage of the republic. If local capitalists or foreigners seek concessions, they must first get the O. K. of these principals. That means money. Millions of dollars go to them each year," says my informant. "The people have declared that they believe official Washington to be behind this group. That is the reason for their dislike for Americans. General Madero, who is heading the present insurrection, may be defeated, but his campaigning will at least result in the biggest cabinet shake-up the country has ever known. It will break the ring."

"Every effort is now being made to capture Madero alive. He would not be killed immediately. Instead, after a time, the chief revolutionist would probably die from apoplexy or ptomaine poisoning. Madero never had an idea of taking Mexico City. Realizing that the death of Diaz is not far off, he simply desires to have an army in the field and a cause before the Mexican people, to be that much ahead of any other leader who aspires to the presidency. Madero is a man of wealth and influence, but is not believed to possess the qualities of a Diaz or a great leader. There will be trouble following the death of President Diaz, who is now passed eighty and badly worried by the seriousness of the present outbreak. It will be uncomfortable for the Americans, and their interests for the time may suffer. United States troops may have to march into the country."

"In the long run the 'silent invasion of the Yankees,' as the vast investment there by Americans has been termed by the Mexicans, will probably prove triumphant. Isolated ranches and properties may be disturbed, but generally the United States citizens' individual and corporation holdings will be considered too vital to the welfare of the community to be placed in jeopardy. Matters will be much facilitated and the feeling toward the Americans much softened if it is proved that the government at Washington has nothing to do with the old Diaz patronage ring. That is the seat of the entire present trouble and oppression."

HE OVERRULED THE SUPREME COURT.

A humorous incident at the expense of the staid and dignified new Supreme Court was caused unwittingly by a zealous Washington photographer. The justices had gathered at a rival studio to have their first collective photograph taken since President Taft had completed the work of reconstructing the court. In fact, it was the first gathering for that purpose of the full bench since 1899. It appeared to be a commercial coup for the one photographer. The other man, not to be outdone, hastily summoned a fleet of taxicabs to the door of his competitor. He planted himself there and swooped down upon the justices as they emerged. It was an amusing sight to see him buttonhole the sedate jurists. His idea was to load the Supreme Court members into the taxicabs and whisk them to his place. The justices quietly but nevertheless firmly rebuked the ambitious one. Not to be reversed even by the Supreme Court, the young man, undismayed, went ahead with his entreaties. His efforts melted the hearts of the justices. They decided not to allow one photographer to have the monopoly on the coveted photograph. The next day the untiring young man was rewarded for his perseverance. He secured a splendid picture of the group. There is a rumor that the boss is to raise his pay.

WHY DON'T YOU PAY YOUR DUES?

A club in Washington, where the President is a frequent visitor and which through its notable list of distinguished guests and members has become one of the famous organizations of the country, has been confronted with an embarrassing situation. Several of its most prominent members of late have seemed to forget their obligations in the payment of dues. One member of the House of Representatives has been subjected to the mortification of being dropped from the rolls because he failed to meet the usual premiums. His name now stands publicly posted in the clubhouse, with the amount of his indebtedness conspicuously displayed. A distinguished editor from the West, who has recently had an additional high honor bestowed upon him in politics, was subjected to the discomfiture of having his dues paid by a friend who did not want to see his name on the black list.

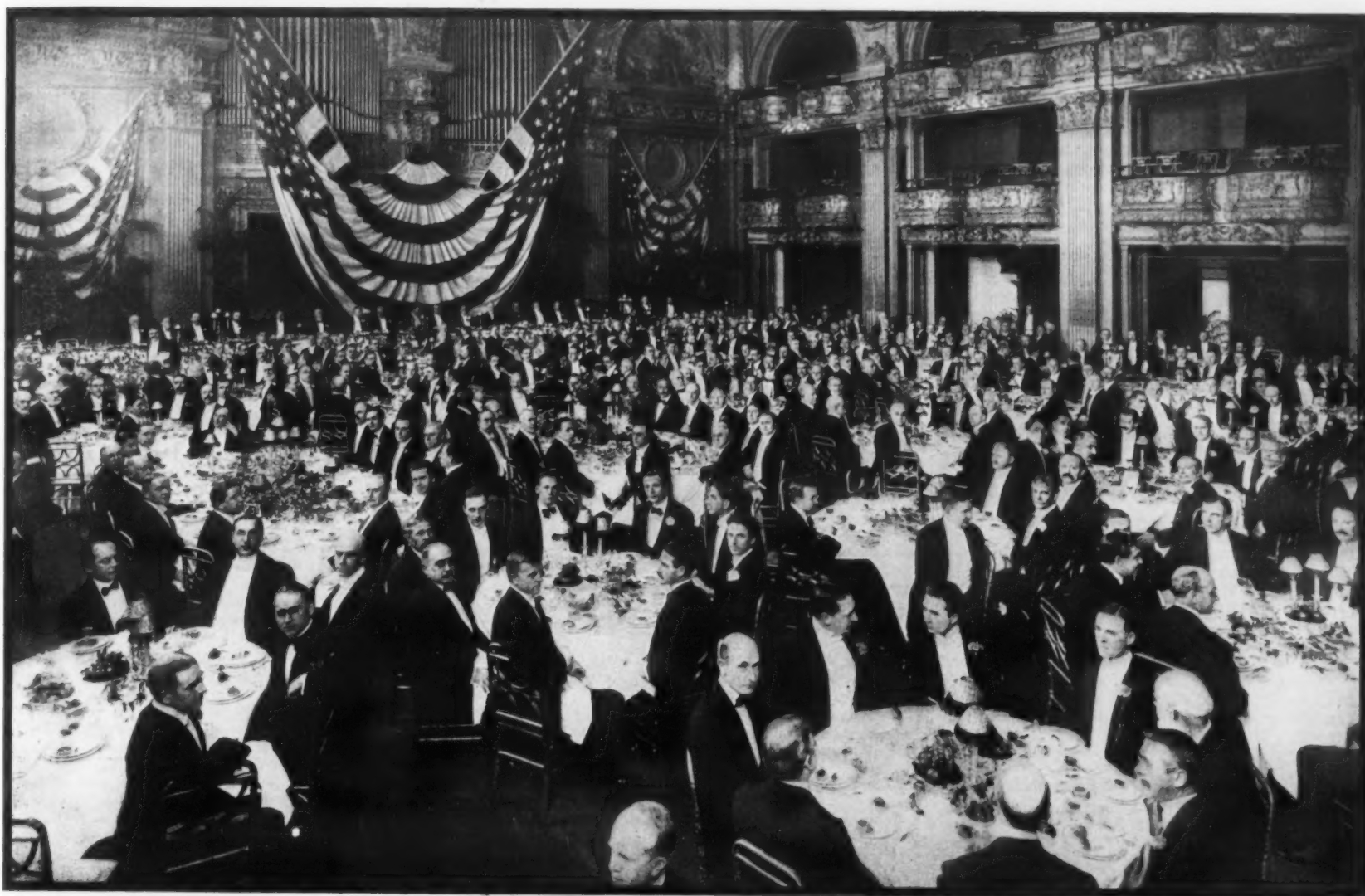
Another gentleman posted is a prominent member of Congress, who repeatedly has been a house guest at the executive mansion. A third in arrears financially is one of the best known of the Kentucky congressional delegation. These are not the only instances that could be recalled, but they should be sufficient to admonish certain other gentlemen of prominence and high standing in the political as well as the newspaper world of the obligations which they owe to their friends and associates in this particular organization.

IS MOUNT VERNON IN DANGER?

The Washington authorities are thinking of putting a reformatory building at Belvoir, in the vicinity of Mount Vernon. President Taft has asked the Commission of Fine Arts to make a report to him, stating if there is any objection to the building on esthetic grounds. The members say that the President's request for an opinion did not ask them to base their report on sentimental grounds. The commission asserts that the proposed reformatory buildings will not be seen from Mount Vernon, although they will be situated on the point of land adjoining this historic spot. The reformatory buildings will be built on the further side of the point, will have no power plant and will require only an inconspicuous landing on the river bank. The buildings themselves will not be over one story high and will be situated more than a mile inland. The timber on this tract will not be cut for commercial purposes and the beautiful woodlands will not be disturbed any more than is necessary to permit farming operations. The President has not indicated what action he will take pursuant to the report of the Fine Arts Commission. The matter has been taken up before the Committees of Congress and the President may decide to let this body determine whether or not sentimental reasons should prohibit the building of the reformatory.

The local feeling does not appear to be in favor of the reformatory. Mount Vernon is the Mecca for travellers all over the world and those who have the best interests of the shrine at heart do not like the idea of any encroachment upon Mount Vernon or upon the neighboring territory.

The Publishers' Dinner



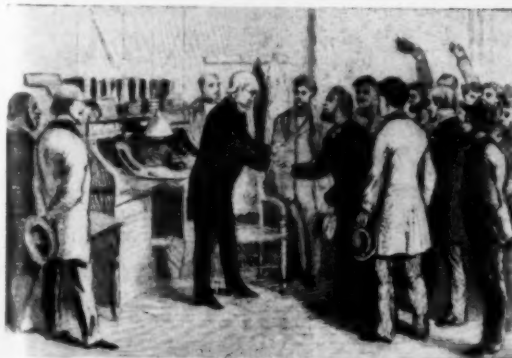
NOTABLE GATHERING OF THE PERIODICAL PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION AT THE WALDORF-ASTORIA, NEW YORK.

It was at this dinner that Representative Champ Clark characterized "New Nationalism" as "new patches on old trousers." The other speakers of the evening were Bishop Charles D. Williams, of Michigan, Mr. Francis J. Heney, of San Francisco, and Colonel Roosevelt. All the well-known editors, writers and publishers of America were present.—Copyright, 1911, by Drucker & Co.

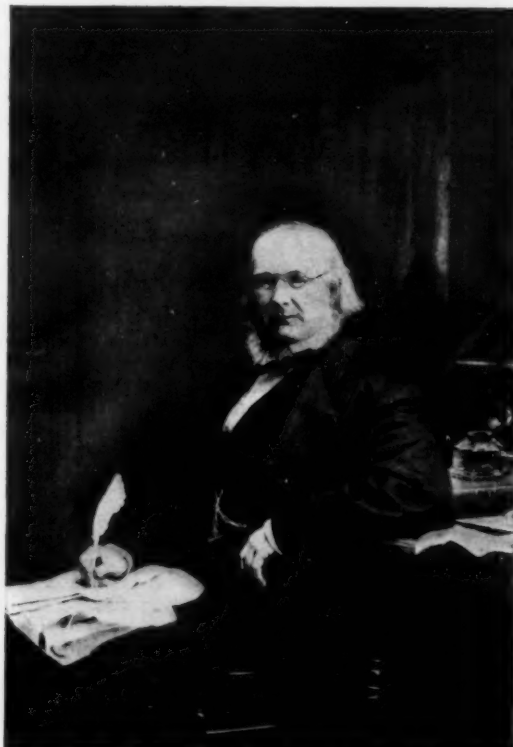
The Greeley Centennial



HOUSE AT AMHERST, N. H., IN WHICH GREELEY WAS BORN.



GREELEY RECEIVING CONGRATULATIONS ON NOMINATION FOR PRESIDENT.



HORACE GREELEY IN THE PRIME OF HIS INTELLECTUAL STRENGTH.



THE OLD GREELEY HOMESTEAD AT CHAPPAQUA, N. Y.



GREELEY'S BEDROOM IN THE CHAPPAQUA HOMESTEAD.

Pictures, except the portrait, reproduced from the files of Leslie's Weekly during the Greeley-Grant campaign. The portrait is published by courtesy of the New York Tribune.

The one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Horace Greeley falls on February 3, 1911. On that day at Chappaqua, N. Y., where the great editor spent the best years of his life, a committee of prominent residents will dedicate a memorial monument, funds for which are now being collected. The statue proper will be of United States standard bronze, with appropriate bronze tablet inscriptions. Hermetically sealed crypts will be provided for articles to be distributed at the second centenary, February 3, A. D. 2011. The site of the statue was selected by a daughter of Mr. Greeley, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Frank M. Clendenin. It is west of the new railroad station at Chappaqua and adjacent to the old Revolutionary Pines Bridge Road, over which Washington and his soldiers retreated after the battle of White Plains. East of the statue site is the new park of the New York Central Chappaqua Station, and east of this station is the park laid out when the station was built about eight years ago. The statue will face his old home.

The Girl with the big black eyes

By J. GEORGE FREDERICK

"OH, MISS KANE!" A brisk voice, from a small, inner room, rose above the hum of the adjoining factory, the sizz of the steam radiator and the click of the typewriter.

A quiet, lithe young woman left the books in which she had been absorbed and went into the small office. "Miss Kane," said the proprietor of the little brass fixture factory, tilting back his chair and chewing his pencil in the jerky, nervous way that he had, "I've put my son through college at last and now he's got to pitch in and help his daddy. He will show up here Monday morning and then he's to take a desk in the office with you. I suppose you'll be rather glad to have help, eh?"

The young woman nodded, with gratitude in the large, dark eyes behind her spectacles. Just the night before she had taken home the cash book to pore over, because she had not had time during office hours.

"Give him anything to do that you can—answering routine correspondence, making out bills—anything. You're to see that he does it right, however. I want him to know the business through and through and make a good business man of himself. That's all." And then the proprietor whirled around in his chair with his customary exaggerated air of hurry.

Quietly the young woman got the desk ready, put stationery on it, down to the smallest detail, and laid out his work neatly on the top. She cleaned out the drawers of the desk and situated it so that it had the most light and cheerful place in the office. By working at home for a whole evening, she prepared a neat and comprehensive statement of the present status of the business, outlined the minor policies and customs of the business and left nothing important out of the statement.

Rather late on Monday morning Mr. Montgomery Maxwell Stone sauntered into the office, took ten minutes for putting away his walking stick and his hat and then entered the office inclosure.

"Morning," he nodded, very shortly and perfunctorily, to Miss Kane. "Where is to be my office?"

Miss Kane walked over to the desk she had prepared. "I have made it as comfortable as I can," she said, wiping the very last speck of dust from it with her office apron. "If there is anything else I can do to make it comfortable, Mr. Stone, please let me know."

The manufacturer's son seated himself in his chair, picked up the papers on the desk and merely nodded in reply. An hour later his father arrived, with several men, but didn't bother about his son.

After lunch, for which Mr. Stone had taken two hours, Miss Kane found that she was ready to mail the bills which she had placed upon the young man's desk to write, but decided to wait until the office-boy's last trip to the post-office for the day before she asked about them.

Just before the boy was due to leave, Miss Kane walked over to Mr. Stone's desk. "I beg your pardon," she said. "Have you finished the twenty bills I gave you to write out?"

Mr. Stone looked up with a frown and covered a sheet of paper with a blotter (a letter to his college chum, in which he had just been caricaturing the office). "Haven't gotten around to them yet," he replied, in a matter-of-fact tone; and then he resumed writing, as if there could be nothing more to say.

"Very well," replied Miss Kane politely, but a little dubiously.

Just before lunch the next day she asked Mr. Stone about the bills again. "Don't worry about those bills," was young Mr. Stone's reply, with a frown. "I'll get them finished soon."

Miss Kane stood irresolute for a moment and then walked away. When the mail boy went out again, he had the letters containing the bills—in Miss Kane's handwriting. She had curtailed her lunch hour—as she had often done before—and had done the work herself. She knew that every day lost in mailing the bills meant a day lost in getting the money, and times were not so flush that it was easy to meet the pay-roll without the most careful managing.

Several days later the extremely hurried proprietor of the little factory once more called out, "Oh, Miss Kane!" in his familiar, high-pitched tone.

"I'm going to leave to-morrow for the West, Miss Kane," he said, when she entered, "and, of course, you'll have to run the office when I'm gone, as you've done before. Just be careful about filling orders from any one but our regular customers—see that they have good rating first. And get out the bills promptly and dun as soon as the checks fail to come. Money is fearfully tight, but I've arranged for the pay-roll, etc., at the bank as usual. I'll write you from my first stop and I'll be gone a month. Oh, yes—don't forget to keep my son busy."

With an intelligent, quiet nod, Miss Kane went back to her books. The manufacturer looked after her with satisfaction. "Lucky I have a woman like her," he told himself, "or I'd have still more worry on my head." And then he left, to talk courage into the Western trade.

Perhaps a week after the manufacturer had gone, Miss Kane received a large order from a regular customer, to be filled in a hurry. She was anxious to submit the specifications at once, so she labored hard to get them written out in time to mail that night. Early in the afternoon, after having stopped but a few minutes for lunch, she gave the notes to the one stenographer working for the concern. At four she came to see if they had been copied.

"I'm sorry, Miss Kane," was the typist's reply. "Mr. Stone has just given me something that he said he wanted copied at once. I'm working at it now and won't be finished for half an hour."

Miss Kane stepped quickly over to Mr. Stone's desk. He had his feet on the desk and was looking over the evening paper, just in.

"Mr. Stone, would you mind if the typist dropped your work? We've got a hurry order from Semple & Semple and we'll be ahead one whole day if we can get the specifications out with the night mail for O. K."

"It'll be all right if my work will get done before we close," said young Stone, without looking up from his paper.

"I'm afraid that can't be done, Mr. Stone," replied Miss Kane regretfully.

"Then get my work out; it can't matter so much to make the specifications wait over until the morning," said Stone, in a final, order-giving tone.

"I'm sorry, Mr. Stone, but I'm afraid it wouldn't be wise."

"Don't you worry your head about that," replied young Stone patronizingly. "You won't lose your job by it."

Miss Kane said nothing, but walked over to the stenographer's desk and gave orders that the specifications were to be written at once.

At five—half an hour before closing—Stone sauntered over to the desk of the stenographer and picked up one of the sheets.

"This isn't my stuff? Where is it?" he asked peremptorily.

"I've only finished two pages," was the stenographer's reply. "I'll have to get out these specifications before I can take up your work again."

"Oh, you must, must you!" said Stone, a little loudly and in genuine surprise. "Well, suppose you just stop musting for a while and take up my work, and make that machine dance like the dickens, too. When I told you to get out my work at once, I meant it."

The little, mouse-like stenographer crimsoned and hesitated. "I'll see Miss Kane," she said confusedly.

"See Miss Kane?" ejaculated Stone. "What for, I'd like to know?"

"What's the trouble?" asked Miss Kane, having overheard her name and walking up.

"Mr. Stone says I'm to drop the specifications and hurry up on his work," replied the stenographer, with troubled face.

"As I told you, Mr. Stone," replied Miss Kane quietly and sweetly, "these specifications ought to go out at the very first moment. I'm sorry your matter must wait. Please don't waste time, Miss Baker. Finish up the specifications just as fast as you can."

Young Stone got very red and angry, but Miss Kane's big, black eyes looked at him so calmly and with such matter-of-fact fearlessness that he didn't feel sure of himself at all.

"I call that a mighty big lot of nerve!" he said very loudly. "Do you think you own this place?"

Miss Kane swung around on her heel and walked up to Stone, her eyes seeming to bore through him. "Language like that, Mr. Stone," she said decidedly, but not unpleasantly, "is impossible in this office and I shall not expect to hear it again."

Stone walked away with a sneering air, but he said nothing.

The large order occasioned much work about the office and Miss Kane was very busy. There were separate factory orders to be made out for every detail, and both Miss Kane and the stenographer, as well as the office-boy, came early and stayed late. But Mr. Montgomery Maxwell Stone came late, took two hours for lunch and went early. Frequently he took half-day vacations.

Just before lunch one day Miss Kane came to Mr. Stone's desk. "I'm sorry to have to ask you to do it, Mr. Stone," she said, "but work is terribly pressing and it has to be done. Will you please take but an hour or half hour for lunch to-day, and finish verifying these measurements? We are all doing the same."

Again Stone looked at her in genuine surprise before he could recover himself.

"If I feel like it I will," he replied, with studied independence. He took an hour and a quarter for lunch and went at the work very leisurely. At a little after five he rose to leave as usual. Miss Kane came forward before he left.

"It's too bad," she said pleasantly, "but I'm afraid you ought to stay here for another hour. You haven't finished verifying those measurements and the workmen must have them at seven to-morrow

morning. Miss Baker and I are going to stay also, because the monthly statements ought to go out, and we haven't finished the pay envelopes, either."

Young Stone glared at her and muttered impatiently about an engagement, but he went back to his desk and worked very rapidly until the factory whistle blew at five-thirty. Then he brought his pile of work to Miss Kane's desk, slamming it down rather unnecessarily hard, and prepared to leave in a hurry.

Miss Kane ran a practiced eye down his columns, stopped at several places with her pencil, and then quickly sought Mr. Stone, who was just hastening out of the hallway.

"Mr. Stone, please!" she called. "I'm awfully sorry, but you've mixed the sheets and marked the measurements wrong where they were right. On account of the mistake, I'm afraid you'll have to go over it again."

Mr. Montgomery threw off his hat in a passion, muttering some words which were very much more familiar to the ears of his college chums undoubtedly than to those of the young women in the office. The office-boy looked scared and the stenographer cast a shocked look over her shoulder, but Miss Kane chose not to notice.

"What's the matter with the figures?" demanded Stone rather gruffly, as he seized the papers.

"You have compared the figures on page one with the O. K. figures on page two—do you see?" replied Miss Kane, with businesslike directness, making a rapid demonstration with her pencil as a pointer.

"Why can't you people do this work?" asked Stone impatiently. "I don't want to stay here all night."

"I'm sorry. Neither do we," replied Miss Kane sweetly.

"I'll bet you folks gave me the sheets mixed up," muttered Stone, as he went to his desk again; but Miss Kane again did not deign to reply. At six-fifteen he threw the sheets upon the desk and prepared to leave again. "I'll bet there's nothing the matter with them this time," he said loudly.

The next day he did not come until very late, and in the next week he was absent a whole day and a half and took a gratuitous Saturday half holiday in the bargain. But before closing time that Saturday he appeared to get his pay envelope. After examining it, he came up to Miss Kane.

"There must be some mistake," he said. "There ought to be more money in this envelope." Miss Kane took the envelope, examined the money in it and the figures on the outside. They showed that one and one-half days' salary was deducted.

"That's perfectly correct, Mr. Stone," she replied, handing back the envelope.

Stone read the figures on the envelope, which he hadn't noticed, and then looked up angrily. "Do you mean to tell me," he said, so loudly that the little stenographer was too scared to operate her machine, "that I'm to be docked like an ordinary laborer or an office-boy?" He stood there, glaring with ugly rage at Miss Kane; but the big, black eyes never wavered or winked.

"I am sorry, Mr. Stone," she replied. "It's a rule of the office not to pay for absence unless it is through sickness."

"Rule of the house! Rule of the house!" sputtered and ridiculed Stone angrily. "Young woman, do you know what you're talking about? Do you know whose son—"

A big ruler banged down on the desk at his side and the big, black eyes had a look in them that could not be ignored, as Miss Kane interrupted, in a most decisive voice. "That will be enough, Mr. Stone—absolutely enough! That kind of talk is not agreeable to me. Do you understand? If you do not like the rules of this office, I can't help it, and I can't change them, and I shall not endure any abuse about them."

With an unsatisfied snort young Stone stalked to the safe and attempted to open it, jerking the handle rudely when he discovered it was locked, and with another half-suppressed oath went out of the office—toward the bank. He had already spent his month's personal allowance and he wanted money. At the bank he found he could not draw on his next month's allowance or get money any other way, and, after passing personal remarks about the bank officers, he betook himself home in a rage.

Five or six days later Stone came over to Miss Kane's desk with an air of much importance. "I've just succeeded in closing an order for a big bill of goods," he said, laying it before her. "Please get it through at once, because the order is contingent on quick shipment."

Miss Kane raised her eyebrows with surprise when she saw the size of the order. The concern was a new one to her. Getting down the huge book of rating, she searched for the name, but found it rated nowhere. She sought out Stone.

"Who are the people ordering this bill?" she asked. "I do not find them rated."

"Rated!" exclaimed Stone, more or less offensively. "What do you want to get excited and suspicious about them for? The head of the concern is the

(Continued on page 122.)

People Talked About

IN JUDGE FRANK A. HESS the police court of Grand Rapids, Mich., has a new Solomon. He has devised a novel scheme for reforming drunkards, men who neglect to support their families and other misdemeanants. Instead of sending the criminal to jail, he gives him the option of a prison term or taking the pledge and reporting every night for a specified period at the City Rescue Mission. The mission idea is an innovation in Grand Rapids, but so far it has worked amazingly well. Judge Hess, however, has had long experience with the probation



FRANK A. HESS.
The Grand Rapids (Mich.) police judge with novel methods.

scheme. For more than three years night-reporting sessions have been monthly features of his court. Here men arrested for drunkenness, non-support of families and other misdemeanors were required to be present and tell how they were doing. Wives often appeared with the men and told of changed conditions; teachers told of children sent to school as required by law. The probation work has been well developed as it is applied to drunkards. Many are given chances to sign the pledge, some for six months, others for a year. Judge Hess believes it is better to use the probation system than to send men to jail or assess fines that would only injure innocent members of families. He spends many more than the legal number of hours in court, for he does not ask a man to report in the daytime and perhaps lose pay for the work he should have been doing at the time. He also holds sessions many holidays, especially if they fall on Monday, so prisoners will not be held in a cell several days before arraignment. Mr. Hess is thirty-eight years of age. He was graduated from the Detroit College of Law in 1899.

NOT IN many years has there been such a sensation in the medical world as has followed the publication by Dr. Norman Barnesby of his book, "Medical Chaos and Crime." The sensation, for that matter, has not been confined to the medical profession, the faults of which the book so unsparringly denounces. It is just as absorbingly interesting to the layman who ever has occasion to consult a doctor or submit to an operation. To throw light on the courage of the author in denouncing what he deems the abuses of his profession, one striking extract from his book may be given:

There is no motive, except in the case of perverts, for the unnecessary mutilation of animals, but the doctor of ordinary ambition and easy conscience has every incentive to operate on his patient. In the first place, he gains practice thereby, in the second place, he gets paid for his work, and lastly, incredible as it may seem, whereas the mutilation or killing of animals brings disrepute and is apt to be investigated by the public, the mutilation or killing of a human being



DR. NORMAN BARNESBY.
Whose book has created such a sensation in the medical world.

ordinarily brings no disgrace, is not even investigated, and frequently means a substantial fee to the dishonest or incompetent operator.

Dr. Barnesby retired from a large and successful practice in Chicago because of impaired health. His standing in his profession was and is of the highest. He is now engaged in business in New York, but his friends believe he will eventually return to medical work. No one can know him personally without being convinced of his absolute sincerity, however his conclusions or theories may be questioned.

WHAT the gentlemen are getting out of it nobody knows. A rumor is afoot that there may be a congressional inquiry. It is an open scandal on Capitol Hill. Representative Daniel F. Lafean, of York, Pa., and Representative J. Hampton Moore, of Philadelphia, are press agents for a Greek shoe shiner. Their team work is admirable. Representative Moore casually brings the conversation to shoes. Representative Lafean follows eloquently. "Do you know," says he, "we have found the finest shoe shiner in Washington? Ordinary shiners rub on more dope each time. Our man has a way of cleaning the leather. It takes him ten minutes sometimes. But he is thorough. Most remarkable is the price—six shines for the small price of the quarter of a dollar—six!" Representative Moore follows with: "That reminds me that I have got an extra ticket in my pocket." Forthwith he digs deep into his trousers and brings to light a piece of pasteboard, which is presented to the prospective customer and bears this inscription:

GOOD FOR ONE SHINE.
CONGRESSIONAL SHOE SHINING PARLOR
For Ladies and Gents. Neat and Clean.
JAMES POULOS, PROP.

The game always works.

SERF EDDIN, KHAN, and Mozaffer Eddin, Khan, two royal Persian princes, sent to America to be educated in the public schools of Washington, D. C., so fascinated their teacher, Miss Rose McNamara, that she started the rather un-American custom of having the rest of the class bow in deep obeisance to the royal youngsters as class was dismissed. A little, red-haired New Hampshire Yankee, David Atkins, aged ten years, was filled with so much indignation



TWO ROYAL PERSIAN SCHOOLBOYS.
Serf Eddin and Mozaffer Eddin who came to Washington to be educated.

that he carried his American ideas to the superintendent of schools, who investigated the homage being paid to the two young princes and stopped it immediately. Serf Eddin and Mozaffer Eddin are twelve and fifteen years old respectively. They were sent over from Persia last September and live in the Persian legation. In their own tongue they are as well educated as any young Persian, but when they were taken to school on the opening day neither could speak a word of English. Consequently they were placed in the lowest grade and their teacher started in to teach them English by holding up objects, such as chalk, paper, books, flowers and the ordinary schoolroom things, and letting the boys repeat the names after her. She never had to give them two lessons on any one object. They learned with wonderful facility. But the most striking feature of these two boys' behavior in school was their courtly manners to their teacher and to the little girls in the same class. The boys would salaam with Oriental grace on entering the presence of their teacher and salaamed again when they started for home. It was this courtesy which charmed Miss McNamara so that she made her little Americans return the courtly bows of the two princes, and notwithstanding the American prejudice to the contrary, much can be learned from the polite manners which seem to come so natural to these little Persian princes.

CYRUS H. K. CURTIS, the Philadelphia publisher, has given a thirty-thousand-dollar organ to Portland, Me., his native city. It is to be installed in the new city hall. Mr. Curtis is a very accomplished organist himself.

REAR-ADMIRAL SIDNEY A. STAUNTON was the victor in the naval game of hide-and-seek played between the United States battleship fleet returning from the European cruise and the fleet of armored cruisers, scouts and torpedo craft. The battleship fleet, which comprised the "enemy," was commanded by Rear-Admiral Schroeder. It started for home with the information that a fleet was to be sent out to defend the coast against its attack. The duty of the defenders was to find the approaching battleship squadron before it got within striking dis-



REAR-ADMIRAL STAUNTON.
Commander of the defending "scout" fleet in the war games.

tance of the Atlantic coast, and in this Admiral Staunton was completely successful. Rear-Admiral Staunton, then a lieutenant, served on the staff of Admiral Sampson during the Spanish-American War and was mentioned by that officer in dispatches and recommended for advancement.

FINDING army life more attractive than a business career, C. L. Corbin, of Baltimore, Md., has turned his back on twenty thousand dollars a year for the meager pittance of a first lieutenant in the regular army. He is the nephew of Lieutenant-General Henry C. Corbin. Four months ago he decided to experiment with civilian life, and, taking a long leave of absence, accepted a position from his father-in-law, Charles Sweeny, capitalist and mine owner. But the call of the bugle haunted him, so back he hastened to boots and saddles.

THE GREATEST living authority on radium and radio-activity is Professor Ernest Rutherford, of the University of Manchester. He is credited with the discovery that all matter in its ultimate constituents is the same. Professor Rutherford was born in New Zealand, thirty-nine years ago.

IF THERE is a more interesting person than Senator Lafayette Young, of Iowa, it is Mrs. Young. When the now famous editor was publishing a country weekly in western Iowa, his wife used to help him. She conducted the paper during the ten years Senator Young served in the State Legislature. Mrs. Young has always written much for her husband's papers. Besides being active in society, she has traveled considerably both in this country and abroad. A fine tribute was paid to her recently by Senator Young. "She has been everything that a



MRS. LAFAYETTE YOUNG.
The accomplished wife of Senator Lafayette Young of Iowa.—Harriet G. Ewing.

good wife and mother should be," he said; and then, with the pride of a newspaper man, added, "She also knows how to hold down her copy. Mrs. Young is able to get a very great deal of information into a small space." Senator and Mrs. Young have three children, one daughter and two sons, who are his efficient assistants. They are all grown. The daughter and one son are married. Their home life has been particularly happy. Senator Young declares that he owes much of his present success to his wife. Mrs. Young smiles—and keeps helping.

Is High Cost of Living a Fiction?

A Lesson for the Housewife in Economical Buying and a Glance behind the Scenes at a Great Hotel

By GEORGE SHERIDAN

THE HIGH cost of living is a woman's concern. It may be that the man of the house earns the money, but usually it is the woman of the house who must see to it that something is saved. I speak, of course, of the working women more particularly. Undoubtedly some articles of food and necessities of life are dearer now than they were, largely because of the increased cost of the products of the farm—flour, eggs, fruit, vegetables and meat, for instance. But isn't it also true, in the memories of those who are old enough to look back twenty or thirty years or forty, if you please, that sugar, coffee, tea, kerosene oil, cotton cloth and woolen and cotton clothing are cheaper to-day than they were then? Look up the facts and see.

The New York Sun recently stirred our imagination as well as our recollection by printing the menu or bill of fare of the old Putnam House of fifty years ago. There was a good deal of comment over the fact that one could get a beefsteak in those days for thirteen cents, a broiled chicken for twenty-five cents and coffee and cakes for six cents, and that this could be done in what was then regarded as a good if not strictly first-class hotel. We were asked to compare these moderate prices with those that now prevail in the large hotels of New York City, like the Waldorf, the Holland House, the Astor or the Plaza, and in such eating places as Delmonico's and Sherry's. We were even asked to compare them with the older hotels, like the Victoria, the Hoffman House and others that have always stood high in the estimation of the general public.

What will be thought when I say that there are in New York City to-day a number of hotels as fine in their appointments as the Putnam House of half a century ago, hotels that cost twelve times what the Putnam House cost to build, hotels that are in the million-dollar class, at which as good food as the old Putnam House served can be had substantially at the Putnam House prices. I refer to the Mills hotels, erected through the thoughtfulness of the late D. O. Mills in different congested sections of New York City, and built for anybody who cared to use them and who wanted cheap accommodations of good quality. These are not charitable institutions. They pay their way and sometimes pay a profit. Let us compare the cost of food in the Mills hotels with that of the Putnam House fifty years ago. I place a few items side by side:

THE PUTNAM HOUSE IN 1863.	THE MILLS HOTELS IN 1911.
Beef Steak - .07	Small Steak with Fried Potatoes - .15
Porterhouse Steak - .25	Porterhouse Steak - .25
Sirloin Steak - .13	Sirloin Steak with French Fried Potatoes - .20
Broiled Mackerel - .13	Broiled Mackerel, served as a choice in the 20c. table d'hôte dinner.
Roast Beef - .07	Roast Beef - .10
Broiled Chicken - .25	Half Broiled Chicken, served as choice of meats in 20c. table d'hôte dinner.
Tapioca, Bread and Rice Puddings - .06	Puddings, in variety, served with dinner or alone 3 cents extra.
Coffee - .05	Coffee - .03

Of course if anybody is willing to pay for style, handsome service, silver candelabra, fine Irish linen, Haviland china, Viennese glass, Turkish rugs, walls hung with expensive tapestry and good music, he must not look for low prices. Then it becomes a question, as that astute gentleman, James J. Hill, said, not of the high cost of living, but of "the cost of high living"—as these few items taken from various menus of the fashionable New York hotels will prove. To be sure, the orders are larger. The half portions served to-day are quite sufficient for two

persons, but it is against the rules to serve a half portion for two. As one manager pointed out, the steak served in 1863 weighed from seven to eight ounces, as do also the fifteen and twenty cent steaks served to-day, while those of the fashionable and higher-priced hotels are never less than sixteen ounces in weight per person. Here are the prices:

Beef Steak - .80 up	Bermudas - .40
Porterhouse Steak - 2.00 up	Green Beans - .35
Sirloin Steak - 1.25 up	Cauliflower - .30
Roast Beef - .45	Hot House Peas - 1.00
Half Broiled Chicken - 1.00	Asparagus - 1.75
Rice Pudding - .30	Artichokes - .60
Apple Pie - .25	Coffee, 25c. per pot, cream extra.
Potatoes - .20	

Compare the menus of the old Putnam House, the kitchen force and waiters required, the wages paid, the cost of the crockery and linen with what is required of the proprietor of a fashionable hotel in New York City to-day. George W. Sweeney, vice-president of the hotel managers' association and one of the best authorities on the subject in the country, gave me a few facts which places the subject in a clear light: "Fifty years ago, when the Putnam House was able to serve a steak for seven cents and for thirteen cents, a Havana orange was considered a luxury, because of the distance it had been brought. To-day a first-class hotel is ready to serve on order fresh peaches and plums from Cape Town, Africa, four or five months before peaches are in season. During our most severe winter weather we have Casaba melons from California, endive from Belgium, crosnes from Japan, artichokes from Belgium and Algiers, potatoes and onions from Bermuda, pineapples from Cuba and Jamaica, boars'-heads from Germany and pheasants from England. There are strawberries to be had the year around. Upon these imported delicacies, which are fast becoming a necessity, there is little or no profit. Because of their perishable nature, many of them are spoiled before they are sold and thus become a dead loss to the hotel. To make the profit-and-loss column balance, more must be charged for the plain foods. At the places in which such delicacies are not to be had on order, lower prices will be found to prevail. In the days of seven-cent steaks, plain, thick china, bone-handled knives and forks and linen of quality more serviceable than elegant reduced the cost of breakage and loss from deterioration to a minimum. To-day the fastidious diner eats from a Haviland dinner plate, which costs anywhere from two to four dollars. The knives and forks and spoons with which he eats are of the best grade of silver plate. His soup is served in a silver receptacle, likewise his cutlet or roast. His dessert may be served in a fancifully designed glass dish imported from Vienna. His coffee, made on the table with a special percolator, is drunk from an eggshell cup imported from France.

"In a large fashionable hotel in New York City the breakage covering the loss of glassware and china in one year ranges from \$80,000 to \$90,000, the deterioration and loss of linen from \$30,000 to \$50,000. A hotel of this nature employs the year around a silversmith and one assistant to keep the silver in repair. Forty years ago one waiter could serve four tables. To-day each table has its waiter, each waiter has one assistant, as well as an omnibus. To every four waiters there is a captain. Forty years ago a chef who received \$100 a month was considered well paid. Now, in New York City, there are chefs who receive the princely income of \$10,000 a year. Even the moderate-priced hotel pays from \$3,000 to \$5,000 for its chief cook. Not only has the kitchen force been doubled, but the salaries from chef to sculleryman have more than doubled."

In regard to the increase in help required in the modern hotel, I find that in one of the large uptown hotels, having a capacity of 1,400 guests, a kitchen force of 130 is employed. In the Mills Hotel on Rivington and Christie streets, with accommodation for 600 guests, the kitchen force numbers twelve. Then comes the question of rent, which in the days of seven-cent steaks was one-tenth that of the present rate. When the first fireproof hotel was built on Broadway, not more than twenty years ago, hotel men generally prophesied its failure, because of the \$75,000 rent which its managers contracted to pay. To-day that same hotel, which has been renovated, pays \$300,000. All this naturally goes toward the increase of prices of food served.

Forty years ago a proprietor of a hotel did his own marketing. Now each house has its special purveyor, or perhaps one purveyor furnishes a number of hotels. This is his method: For the choicest articles the highest prices are paid, and these go to the highest-priced houses. The second best goes to the second-best house, and so on. The proprietor of one of New York's largest and most successful hotels, a man of world-wide reputation, gave me his opinion concerning the increased price of food, which I am permitted to use without quoting him by name. "The purchase of expensive table supplies by the inexperienced and extravagantly inclined housewife goes far toward solving the problem of high prices, in my opinion. The increased demand naturally raises the price. Formerly only the wealthy bought fruits and meats considered in the class of luxuries. Now the dinner eaten by the man of millions and that eaten by his coachman differ little except in appointment and service. The mechanic's wife buys sirloin and porterhouse steaks, although, ten chances to one, she converts them to the quality of plain round before they reach the table, through her indifference to the laws of cooking. Upon landing in this country, an immigrant, who later becomes a day laborer at a fair wage, drinks his thick soup and eats his meat stews, topping off his meal with a lettuce salad or a raw onion, and is content. When his children grow up, their earning ability and income may not be any greater than that of the parent, yet upon their tables one will find sweetbreads and tenderloins and racks of spring lamb."

A glimpse into the wonderful development of the hotel business was afforded by Mr. Sweeney, in his recent illuminating address at the annual dinner of the hotel men of New York, when he said: "When contemplating the size and numbers of the great hotels in the world, it is hard to believe that within the memory of the present generation the great system of hotel keeping and the enormous structures have all come into being. Great cities have existed, people have traveled and the necessity for good hotels has existed for centuries in the Old World; but the traveling public had to be satisfied with the small tavern or inn, until the revolution of hotelism provided the elegance and spaciousness and comfort of the modern hotel. The world can thank New York for the first step in this direction. The Astor House, at the corner of Vesey Street and Broadway, was built in 1836 by John Jacob Astor. He told an old hotel man that he intended it as a monument in his memory, and it is that sentiment that keeps it to-day in existence. When opened, it was the largest hotel structure in the world. Europe had only a small inn and tavern to compare with it. The Astor was shortly followed by the St. Charles Hotel, in New Orleans, in 1837, the second of this class of hotels. Then came the Planters, of St. Louis, and so on *ad infinitum*, until to-day each great city of the world vies with the other in the splendor and greatness of the hotels,

(Continued on page 133.)

Tennessee Church Built in a Day



8 A. M.—The foundations completed and the lumber ready for the carpenters. Work had been in progress an hour when this photograph was taken. The church is situated at Sharpe Avenue and the Gallatin Turnpike, Nashville. Only three other cases of churches built in a day are on record—one at Peoria, Ill., one at Santiago, Col., and one at Kansas City, Mo.



At 10 A. M.—How the church looked after two hours of work. Notwithstanding the remarkable speed, the construction shows splendid workmanship. The church is a frame building, 24 x 48 feet, with a 14-foot ceiling. It has a seating capacity of about 250. It is rubber-roofed and, though plain, makes a neat appearance.—Photographs by Joseph P. Watkins.

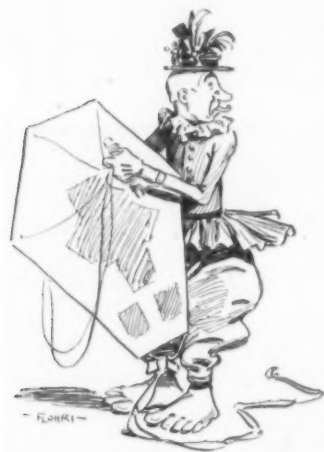


4.30 P. M.—Just an hour before completion. Dedication services were held in the evening. The building is known as the Eastland Church of Christ. It was designed and the building supervised by C. C. Carter. Forty experienced carpenters took part in the work. Over two hundred people besides the workmen dined at the noon hour.

Through the Opera Glasses

Why Some Very Promising Plays Are Not "Making Good" in New York

By HARRIET QUIMBY



SLIVERS,
One of the funmakers at the Hippodrome.



THE GENDARME
Guarding the "Ballet of the Niagara"; the Hippodrome.

"THE FAUN," AT DALY'S.

IT HAS been a weird week theatrically, with the production of two fantasies—

Edward Knoblauch's "Faun" and Percy Mackaye's "Scarecrow." If one were to toss up a coin to see which of these two is the worse from every point of view, it would probably fall to "The Scarecrow"—but that is not saying much. There is a possibility of delightful whimsy in Mr. Knoblauch's comedy, but before the author got through writing the first act he lost his grip. What should be whimsy has dropped into the commonplace and is tinged here and there with a suggestion of vulgarity. A Faun, described by the poets as a demi-god, half animal and half man, is the part played by William Faversham. In the first act the Faun emerges from the depths of a geranium bed and enters the house of Lord Stonebury, just in time to prevent the latter from committing suicide. The lord has lost his fortune at the race track. The Faun, close friend of all animals and in communication with them by mysterious mental process, bargains with the lord to pick winners for him in return for an introduction into civilized life. Naturally the demi-god at once discovers the artificialities of society and the heart emptiness of the men and women who figure in it, and he sets to work to revolutionize conditions. So far good. The story is charming on paper. The situations offer fascinating possibilities. As it is, there are many lines in it which

overacts much of the time, but on the whole his work is acceptable. It is gratifying to have at least something to praise.



EDMUND BREESE
As the Devil in the "Scarecrow," at the Garrick Theater.—White.

"THE PARADISE OF MAHOMET," AT THE HERALD SQUARE.

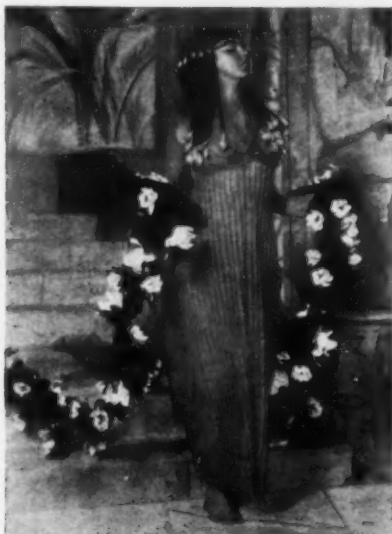
Grace Van Studdiford, one of our cleverest light-opera singers, who appears in the leading role of "The Paradise of Mahomet," originally French, deserves a better vehicle. The opera, which is set in Turkey, has a number of pretty chorus girls, wearing attractive costumes, and some of the scenery is good; but the story, as well as the music, is below the average. Maude Odell sings one of the leading roles and makes as much as is possible with the part assigned to her. George Leon Moore, as the prince, is conspicuously good in the generally poor supporting cast.

"THE HAVOC," AT THE BIJOU.

A little drama of modern life, with a cast of four, including Henry Miller, Laura Hope Crews, Francis Byrne and Daniel Pennell, has something more than the usual in it. The interest the play has aroused among theater-goers is deserved not because it is particularly well acted or because it is a wonderful story, but because it is different from any we have had and is therefore refreshing. "The Havoc" is written by H. S. Sheldon. Its plot hangs upon the eternal triangle—in this instance, two men and a woman. The third man is a boarder in the happy home of a wealthy railroad man, who has married his stenographer. The husband, being busy and occupied with matters outside the home, neglects the lover-like attentions craved by the young wife and which are promptly supplied by the boarder. The husband, returning one evening unexpectedly, discovers his wife's



CHAS. WALCOT AND ETHEL BARRYMORE
In Chas. Frohman's delightful revival of "Treasure of the Wells," at the Empire.
White.—Copyright Chas. Frohman.



RUTH ST. DENIS
Appearing in dances of ancient Egypt, "A Prayer to the Nile," at the New Amsterdam Theater.



EMMY WEHLEN,
The pretty little Viennese singer, who has made a hit in "Marriage à la Carte," a lively musical entertainment, at the Casino.



EDITH TALIAFERRO and RALPH KELLARD
In "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm," Charlotte Thompson's dramatization of Mrs. Riggs' book, at the Republic Theater.—White.

hit the truth. I think that Mr. Knoblauch could rewrite his play and evolve a great comedy from his idea; but, however great it might be, he could never successfully get it over the footlights with the company that is playing now at Daly's. One has only to imagine Mr. Faversham, clad in a dark stain and a tiger skin, attempting to depict a demi-god, to understand what I mean. I agree with Mr. Faversham's friends that the attempt to get away from the conventional is commendable, but in this instance it is not satisfying. However, bad as he is, he plays with more intelligence and spirit than any other of his company, which includes Julie Opp, Nina Herbert, Elsie Oldham, Mabel Crawley, Martin Sabine, Lionel Bellmore, Albert Gran, Harry Redding, Leon Brown and Frank Collins.

"THE SCARECROW," AT THE GARRICK.

It is a puzzle why Percy Mackaye, who so frequently lectures upon the technique of the drama and who writes at great length telling how to write plays, cannot himself write a play which will stay on the boards more than a week or two. "The Scarecrow" is his latest effort, produced at the Garrick Theater this week, will no doubt be off long before this is published, so I cannot waste space on even a short review of it. But this I will say—any playwright who takes for his leading characters a devil and a witch cannot hope to attract the general public. I might add that if anything could be worse than the Scarecrow, with its cynicism and general absurdities, it is Alice Fisher in the part of the witch. Miss Fisher not only lacks the physique for the character, but she also lacks the temperament. The part of a witch requires a different kind of actress. Edmund Brees as the devil



SCENE FROM "POMANDER WALK"—THE COMEDY OF HAPPINESS.
The lovers, Dorothy Parker and Edgar Kent, persuade the Rev. Sterns (T. Wigney Percyval) to obtain for them a special marriage license from the Archbishop of Canterbury, at Wallack's Theater.—White.

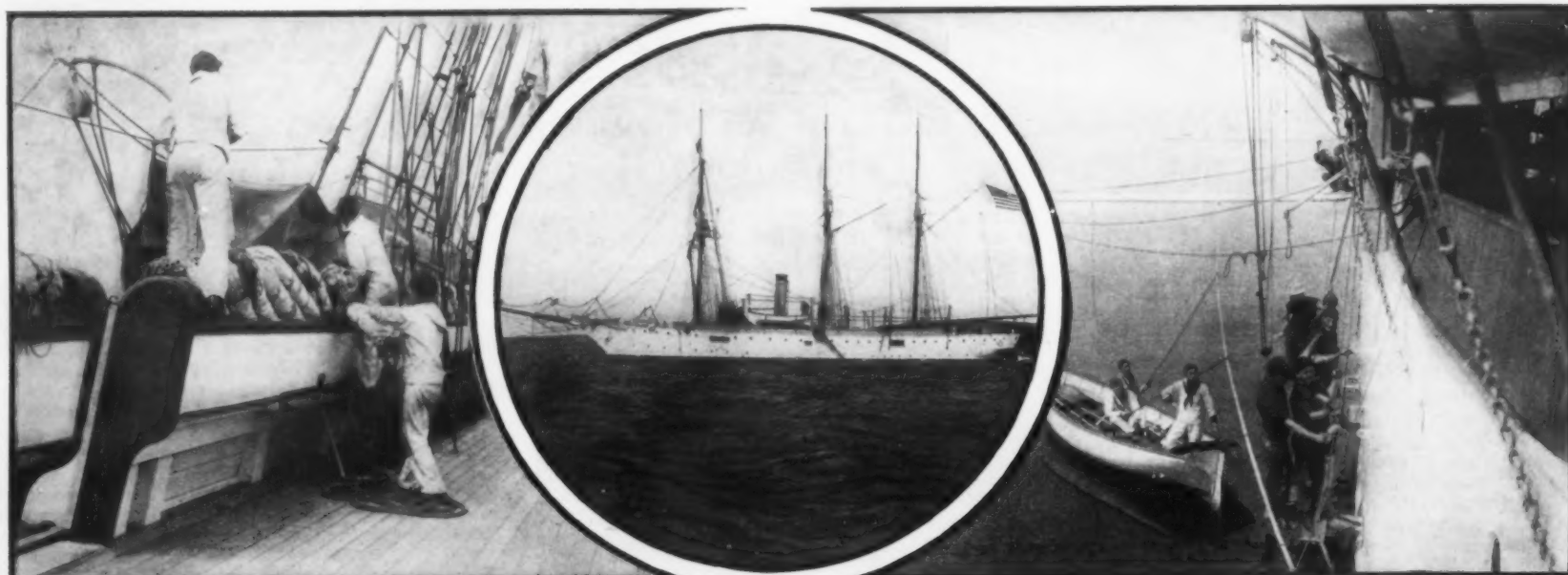
infidelity. Instead of creating a scene, he sits calmly down to argue the question, with the result that, with a threat of exposure of the woman and a penalty of life for the man, he exacts a condition. It is that upon the wife receiving her freedom, which he is willing to grant her, she is to marry her lover and the husband is to become the boarder. However disagreeable this situation is for the erring couple, it certainly has entertaining possibilities for the audience. As might be expected, the wife with her new husband is unhappy. Her heart again turns toward the boarder, although not until her lover-husband has succumbed to temptation, placed in his path by the first husband, and becomes a thief, ready to desert his wife and child for his freedom, does she turn to the man whom she has wronged. The curtain falls upon the first husband in his office and his recreant wife, who is once again employed as a stenographer that she may pay off the debt of her decamping spouse. Mr. Miller, in the part of Richard Craig, the deceived husband of the first part, plays with his usual smug assurance, which in this instance happens to fit the part admirably. Laura Hope Crews gives an intelligent characterization of the part of the wife. The part of Paul Hessert, the interloper in the happy home, is well handled by Francis Byrne. Daniel Pennell completes the unusually competent cast.

PERSONALITY ON THE STAGE.

A group of matinee girls, gathered around a samovar surrounded with cups and sliced lemon, were discussing personality. The search for examples naturally turned to the theatrical and operatic world, the members of which, being more in the public eye, are

(Continued on page 137.)

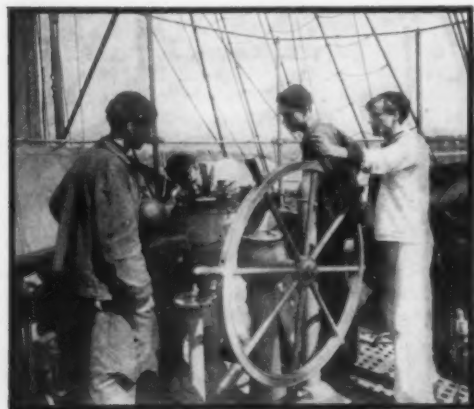
Making an American Sailor



LEARNING TO STOW THE HAMMOCKS.

THE TRAINING SHIP "NEWPORT."

THE PAINTING GANG AT WORK.



TAKING A TRICK AT THE WHEEL.



PIPED ALOFT TO DRY CANVAS.



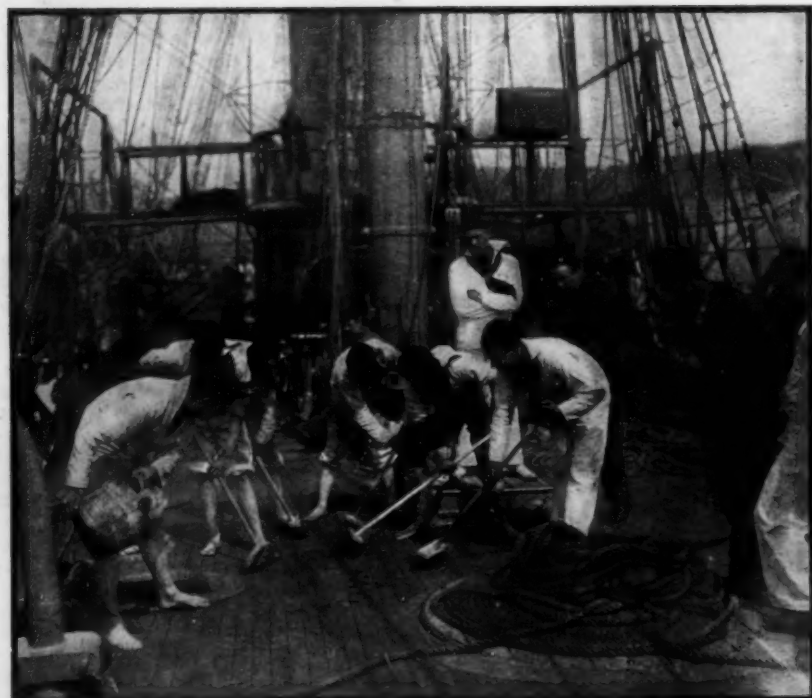
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This series of pictures shows the daily routine of life on board a training ship in the United States navy. The work is arduous but interesting, and the boys who will eventually man our battleships and cruisers are put through a rigorous course, but get more liberal treatment than the boys in the navy of any other nation. Practically every phase of their duties is illustrated on this page.

February 2, 1911

Honoring Bravery at Sea



The ceremony in the navy of awarding a medal for courageous conduct is very imposing. Officers and men assemble in "special full dress" uniform. In the presence of the whole ship's company the man to be honored is called before the captain who reads a letter from the Secretary of the Navy and personally pins on the medal from Congress.



A Plain Talk to American Bankers

By EX-GOVERNOR FRANK S. BLACK, OF NEW YORK

EDITOR'S NOTE:—We print by request of numerous readers the brilliant address of one of the most eloquent and impressive American orators, delivered at the New York Bankers' Dinner, at the Waldorf-Astoria, January 16, and received with unusual demonstrations of approval by a most representative assemblage.

THE WEAK and friendless should always be objects of charity, and bankers have no friends. Their lot is not without cause and the cause is not far off. Those who offend against admonition and example will in time wear down, even the most generous, to a raw edge. Knowing this and the likelihood that all others had deserted you, I came here at some sacrifice to myself, only to find that the gentle and corrective methods with which you have for some time been blessed have worked only a partial reform or none at all. You have not yet learned the ways of reason and discretion. You have again dragged in the Constitution. And this notwithstanding you have so often lately seen it dragged out. I have been so much encouraged for a few years back that I hoped we had seen the last of that deenerated instrument. It has been known for many years that between friends the Constitution had no place, and late years that it did not count while in the righteous pursuit of enemies. But, since it is here, we may glance at it once as we might say good-by to an old associate who is too slow to keep up.

—+—
This document, as it appears on your table, says: "Congress shall make no laws abridging the freedom of speech or of the press." The press needs no encouragement to take advantage of that clause. But citizens of the less gifted types, including bankers and lawyers, are not so brave or keen. This provision, I take it, embraces those who have opinions as well as those who have not, those who have convictions of their own as well as those guessing at the public drift. Somewhere in this classification we are all included. But the right to speak is not all. Every high privilege carries an obligation. A right believed so sacred that it should be embodied in the national Constitution is not one-sided. It is not put there solely to protect the citizen, with nothing for him to do. It means to guarantee his freedom, but it expects his support. The Constitution is not alone to be enjoyed; it is also to be defended.

It is as needful sometimes to speak as it is sometimes to fight, and in most cases if the speech is in time there will be no fight. Few misunderstandings ever arise which argument would not settle; but if through laziness or fear there is no argument, a crisis may develop. The point of what I say is that men with knowledge and convictions are bound to make them known. The disturber is always active and his audience is always large. He takes advantage of his constitutional privilege to say what he likes and excite whom he will. Having in mind only his own gain and knowing envy is the most responsive chord in the human disposition, he always plays that chord. The trouble following could be allayed if the truth were told, but who will tell it? Shall those whose business it is to stir up discontent be counted on to quit their trade and smooth things down? Smoothing is an occupation sense and thrift and industry must follow. Those who have, desire to retain. Those who have not, seek to acquire. But all men, rich or poor, possessed of courage and patriotism, should so act that they may preserve the Constitution, the government and the country, which have been their hope and shelter.

—+—
This world does not belong wholly to the disturber and his excited victims, and men of sense should say so not in private or in whispers, but in the open. The agitator's motto seems to be: "First, be sure you are wrong, and then go ahead." There is shrewdness in this, for if one is willing to be wrong there is

no limit to his field. If blocked in one direction, countless others are still open. When men are sure they are right, they can afford to go slow. Those who are conscious of their own unfairness generally seek to prove their sincerity by exaggeration. The next step is to win success by any means whatever, for to a dishonest mind the most dishonorable methods are vindicated by success. This is the reasoning and the course of demagogues and constitutes at once their danger to others and their own strength. They start with an advantage no fair disputant ever has, and that is why their course should be checked and answered early. Their first aim is to excite, and the excited mind is hard to reason with. That is why the old maxim is so wise: "Resist the beginnings." In this regard it seems to me such men as you fall short. You believe, but you do not speak. No matter how serious the charge, you seldom explain or defend, and the human mind is so prone to believe an accusation that it seldom waits for proof. Every one wants more than he has, and when told that he has less than his own, he is ready to join the man who tells him so.

The truth, especially if it be conservative, is hard to get. The conservative man is a slow and oftentimes a timid man. And this increases the duty of those who know the truth to tell it. The pendulum in human affairs swings far to one side and then to the other. But the enlightenment of the race has been most advanced in periods of repose. Those who believe that should strive for that condition. Policies to that end should be maintained. Men in front whose purposes are right should be sustained, even though popularity has turned her back. Popularity is a fickle jade and the head she crowns to-day may drop in the basket to-morrow. Whoever follows her has a slippery road, and when he falls, as all her worshippers do, he will find no sympathy in his distress. And yet the dread of unpopularity, the knowledge that the tide was going out, has left many a worthy figure without due acknowledgment and support. We forget that the same law that carries out the tide will bring it back, and that those who remain in their places will be the first to see it return. A single illustration will show you what I mean. I use it not in a partisan sense, because I know that here no partisan expression should be indulged, but only because it fairly represents my meaning.

—+—
I believe that generations from now, when the names of sporadic and voluble reformers are preserved only because they fought him, the name of Speaker Cannon will be remembered with increasing respect. But how many have said so in public? And so it comes about that many of the strongest men in public station are now retiring to private life and their places will be filled by those whose statesmanship has never reached above the level of the initiative, referendum and recall, the popular election of Senators and pensions for those who are out of work. The initiative, referendum and recall are unsound and harmful projects. A government so conducted is a house on sand, shifting and unstable. Laws to be effective and respected must be well framed, well discussed and well considered, and should pass all tests most likely to secure permanence. And when so created they should not be annulled except with equal care. These things the people as a whole will not do. Public officials to be independent and fearless must have fixed and reasonable tenure. Too long terms may breed autocrats, but terms subject to popular caprice would breed nothing but time-servers. A public servant should be neither. He should be free to use his judgment and his conscience, and if the people refuse

that, they may have willing puppets, but they will not have faithful servants, for self-respecting men will not accept a trust which allows no freedom in its execution.

The election of United States Senators by popular vote would be an unwise and retrogressive step. The very purpose of the Constitution in that regard was to insure the deliberation of one important arm of Federal government removed somewhat from the influence of powerful but rapidly changing popular sentiment. The people are not always right upon the instant, and tribunals that are not carried off their feet by the passions of every hour are needed safeguards against hasty popular mistakes. These changes, which I believe are wrong, are widely advocated, and the new, flamboyant statesman has them all in his platform and is now focusing his mind upon another plank, which would be even more popular, but hardly more unsound—pensions for indigent voters. If the intelligence of the country had acted and spoken as it ought for the last six years, this condition would not be. And it will be to your discredit if it goes on.

—+—
Having said so much that is disagreeable, I am going to add more in its most unwelcome form. Whoever gives advice on an occasion like this pleads guilty to a hardened nature. But I shall give it, feeling that advice is for those who cannot help themselves and not so much to aid those who get it as to gratify the one who gives it. I am the more inclined to do this because I believe the advice I shall give is sound.

The whole country ought to change its tactics. The muck-raker and the demagogue have done harm enough and should be sent to the rear. Their message of distrust and turbulence is neither sincere nor true. Evils do exist, dishonest men are everywhere, the rich are sometimes arrogant and the poor sometimes oppressed; but these are only items in the gigantic volume of American life. The vast majority of American business is honestly done. The vast majority of individual fortunes are got by methods honest men approve, the vast majority of laboring men are receiving what they earn. And the standard of enlightenment, of honor and morality is higher than it ever was before. And all the unequal opportunities of the country and the age are open to every man who seeks them, no matter how poor his start. Twenty-five years ago half the men in this hall were receiving smaller incomes than the bricklayer gets to-day. This country is the best there is, and it is not finished yet nor ready to tear down. Its vast extent, its enormous wealth, its fortunate position, its just and enlightened government, its restless and growing people will push it forward with a pace no other nation can maintain.

—+—
We have no need to magnify and no excuse to praise ourselves, but if we tell things only as they are and with studious moderation, the record of this country for a hundred years is still beyond all human history. And, based on that, the future seems almost beyond all human dreams. Why not say things as they are? The disturber has for years, and at the public cost, ridden at the head of a continuous and noisy parade, while the people stood by dazed and business suffered. Why not let him walk a while and give the business man a chance to catch up? We have been too long excited and misled by counterfeits, and I believe the people are eager for the truth and willing to be just. If they are not yet fully awake, they at least have begun to rub their eyes.

The Forum

MEXICANS AND AMERICANS.

Ira E. Bennett, Editor of the Washington "Post."

IT WOULD be well if every American could visit Mexico and see for himself what the country is, how the people live and what the government is doing. It would be equally to the benefit of both countries if every Mexican



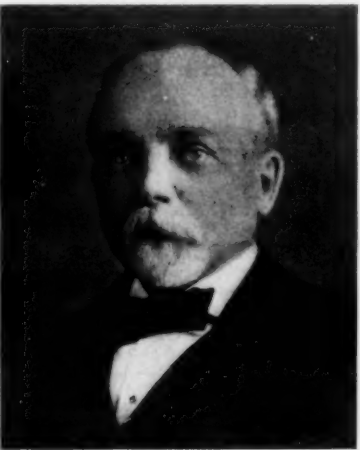
IRA E. BENNETT.
Who wants a better understanding between Mexicans and Americans.—Harris & Ewing.

citizen could visit the United States. I am convinced that if Mexicans would come up and see us, study our institutions and get at the real viewpoint of Americans, there would be no more false impressions which work to the injury of this country. The United States as a whole is not barbarous, however sensational may be the numerous lynchings, strikes, Black Hand atrocities and similar happenings. During a recent visit to Mexico I was struck by the well-nigh universal misapprehension concerning the United States. Doubtless this is caused by unscrupulous and sensational publications, which lay stress upon the weaknesses and flaws of the United States rather than upon its good points. The truth is that every right-minded American is friendly toward Mexico. He rejoices in its prosperity, sympathizes with its upward march to education, security and liberty, and applauds the progressive spirit of its government and people. He would be still better able to estimate its real merits if he would mingle with its people and study its characteristics. The same statement is true concerning the attitude of Mexicans toward the United States. It would be a guarantee of peace and friendship if one hundred thousand Mexicans and Americans would exchange visits every year, carrying back fresh and accurate impressions of the other's country. Then there would be no more foolish and destructive misrepresentation, but, instead, there would be mutual respect and admiration.

PUBLIC AND RAILROADS INTERDEPENDENT.

Martin A. Knapp, Chief Justice of the New Court of Commerce.

BETWEEN the railroads and the public there is reciprocal dependence, if not mutuality of interest. Neither can exist alone, neither is inde-



MARTIN A. KNAPP.
Who points out the mutuality of interest between the railroads and the public.—Harris & Ewing.

pendent. The bonds which hold them together are indeed indissoluble, yet are they so conjoined that neither can gain

any material advantage without corresponding injury to the other. The passenger is entitled to ride, the shipper to have his property transported, at a reasonable rate; the carrier is equally entitled to reasonable compensation for performing the service. The collision of pecuniary motives by which both parties are influenced gives rise to the controversy over rates and charges. This conflict is incessant and sometimes extremely severe, but the shipper is not always the underdog in the fight. It happens upon occasions that he gets quite the best of the bargain. Grievous exactions and injustice have been practiced by railroad managers, but shippers also have been unreasonable and dishonest. The service in which carriers are engaged is undertaken for private gain; the shipper avails himself of this service, likewise, for private gain. The selfishness of human nature is on both sides of the transaction. Now, the object of government regulation, as I view it, is to hold these opposing forces in stable equilibrium, to reduce contests and complaints to a minimum and to bring the dealings between shipper and carrier under the control of mutual justice. The sufficient scheme of regulation, therefore, will recognize the possibility of wrongdoing on one side as well as the other; it will be judicial rather than partisan in its aims and requirements, and, while furnishing the shipper with the amplest safeguards, will also provide the carrier with all needful protection.

ALARMING TENDENCIES OF OUR TIMES.

Attorney-General Wickersham.

ADMIRABLE as is this awakened public sentiment which impels this movement toward a closer popular scrutiny of the details of government, it is accompanied with certain tendencies which awaken some concern in thousands of those who most highly applaud the sentiment and most sincerely rejoice in the awakened vigilance of the people. One notable tendency to-day is a distrust of the legislative branch of the government, which has led to increased centralization of power and authority in the executive, and a decided complacency in the face of new and unprecedented assumptions of power by the executive. This tendency is not at the present moment so strong as it has been during the past few years. Another is an impatience of the independent position of the judiciary, an unwillingness to longer concede the need of an absolutely untrammelled body of judges, freed from popular control, expected to decide controversies submitted to their judgment without regard to popular opinion or prejudice.

THE AGE OF LITTLE MEN.

Chancellor James R. Day, Syracuse University.

THE ATTEMPT of men with small mental equipment, who rush in where angels would fear to tread and who attempt to solve these problems that would stagger the most giant minds, explains to you the utter chaos in which we find ourselves on all the great questions of the hour—questions of vast interstate and international interests discussed by steeplejacks of politics; questions of property rights and business methods submitted to the clamor of raw and ignorant destructive socialists, malcontents from other countries; judicial questions, even the composition of courts, impudently discussed by men who unblushingly insist that law shall be interpreted to the liking of the discontented element of our communities; questions of personal liberty trampled under foot by wild passion and riot, in defiance of courts and laws, and all of this encouraged and hissed on by muckrakers and demagogues. Does not this plainly visible condition of things call upon the colleges for something other than vocational training?

Very Plain.

Waiter (in cheap restaurant)—
"Scrambled eggs are fifteen cents and omelet is twenty cents."
Guest—"What is the difference?"
Waiter (yawning)—"Five cents."

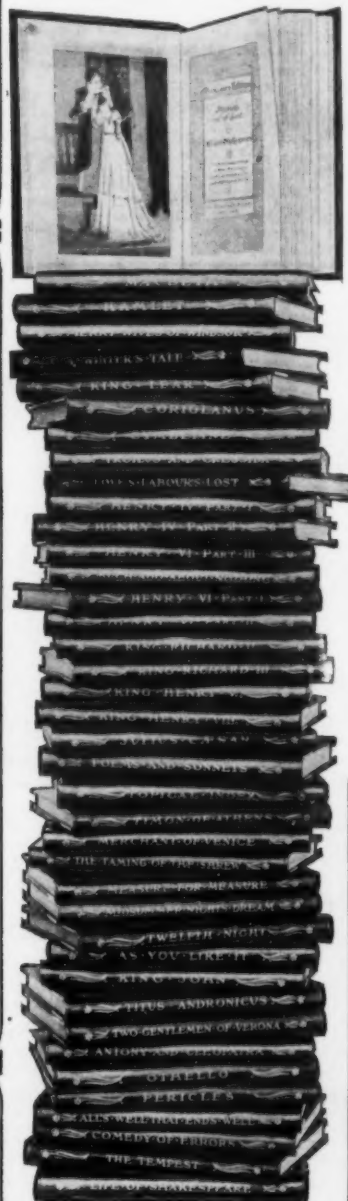


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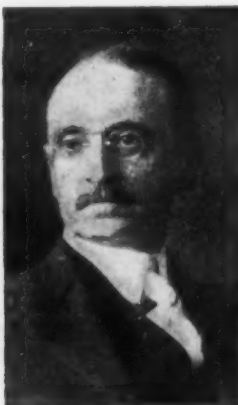
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THE DAY OF YOUNG MEN IN BANKING AND FINANCE.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers

NOTICE.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, at the full subscription rates, namely, five dollars per annum, or \$2.50 for six months, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers in this column to inquiries on financial questions having relevancy to Wall Street, and, in emergencies, to answer by mail or telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit directly to the office of Leslie-Judge Company, in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No additional charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York.

IF ANY of my readers wishes to make an investment, let him or her deal with an established banking house or brokerage firm, one whose standing is so high and whose record has been so good that its advertisements are accepted by publications of the highest class. The Sunday papers and a few other periodicals are too liberal in opening their columns to financial and medical quacks. The public should discriminate between the advertisers and also between the mediums in which advertisements appear. For many years I have cheerfully answered the inquiries of my readers who desired to invest or speculate. I have endeavored to give them honest and conscientious advice. If I have made an error at any time, it has been of the head and not of the heart. I know from the numerous letters I have received from readers that they have frequently been helped and in some instances been given substantial assistance by my advice, which has always been freely given and for which I never desire or accept remuneration excepting from the publishers of LESLIE'S.

Those of my readers who desire to make their first investments or to make

their first speculative attempt should bear in mind that the securities sold on the Stock Exchange of New York and on other well-established exchanges, and which have a regular market, are always the safest in which to deal. In these days, when it is so easy to obtain information concerning stocks and bonds, no one need make the mistake of buying "securities" that are not secure and that have nothing behind them in the way of assets excepting deceitful promises of golden returns.

There are evidences that this year the stock market will be in a better mood. A tendency to look for brighter things is already manifested. A hopeful feeling exists in reference to the outcome of the great trust cases now pending before the highest court and of the application of the railroads to the Interstate Commerce Commission for permission to slightly increase their rates. There are many signs that stocks are being more firmly held than heretofore and are being bought by those who have means and who believe that, after the prolonged liquidation and dullness, the swing of the pendulum must be in the opposite direction.

Wilcox, Pa.: I am unable to get information about Goldfield Lodge. Doubt if it has much value. Anonymous communications are not answered. Read headline.

B. Hennepin, Ill.: Spar Products common and pref. combined is quoted at \$5 in a recent price list of Harvey A. Willis & Co., 32 Broadway, New York, who deal largely in unlisted securities. The company, it seems, is in the hands of business men. I am unable to report as to its earnings.

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(Continued on page 131.)

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A Preacher's Criticism of the Press.

"NEWSPAPERS and Crime" was the subject of a recent Sunday evening address by the Rev. Percy S. Grant, rector of the Church of the Ascension, of New York City. To show the small amount of real news published by the dailies, the speaker referred to his experience when on a world tour with the late Bishop Potter. By the time they had gotten to India, news from America ceased altogether, and on reaching New York six months later, all of which time they had been without the papers, Dr. Grant stated that they discovered "they had not missed a bit of news." We recall no six months quite so devoid of interest as the clergyman here describes, but we quite agree with the main proposition of the address, that much of the real news of the world is submerged and hidden under a mass of sensationalism, scandal and muck-raking.

Referring to the way the press uses the enormous power which it unquestionably possesses, the Rev. Dr. Grant cites the results of a three months' classification of items in one of the leading newspapers of New York. Of demoralizing items there were 2,285; unwholesome, 1,684; trivial, 2,100; worth while, 3,900, or thirty-nine per cent. of the whole. If these last figures were reversed and ninety-three per cent. were "worth while" items, it would even then be scarcely large enough for a reputable journal. Not only is the proportion of stories of crime and vice so large in many of the daily papers, but so conspicuously is this feature displayed that one cannot help but see it and read something of it in the search for the real news of the day. The key to the situation is in the hands of the public, and when the public refuses to buy or read the papers which exploit the crime of the world, the press will once again take its place as one of the greatest educational forces.

The Sun a Variable Star.

THAT the sun is a variable star is the latest announcement of the astronomers. The news comes from the Smithsonian Institution's branch observatory, on Mount Wilson, in California, and the variations in solar radiation are said to amount to from two to eight per cent. That such a small variation, however, can affect materially the amount of heat the earth receives from the sun is improbable. The most famous variable star in the heavens is Mira, in the constellation Cetus. This star varies, during a period of 334 days, from the second magnitude, when, of course, it is plainly visible to the naked eye, down to a magnitude with difficulty discernible in powerful telescopes. Also, its maxima and minima are themselves variable. Algol, in the constellation Perseus, is an equally notable variable star. Algol is ordinarily a second-magnitude star, but during about seven hours in each successive period of sixty-nine hours it gradually sinks to the fourth magnitude and then resumes its former brightness. In the case of Algol, the variability is believed to be due to a large, dark, companion star revolving about it and periodically partially eclipsing it. Mira's changes are probably due to some inherent variation in heat it gives out. Compared with these stars, the sun is steady and changeless.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

(Continued from page 130.)

Small Investor, Troy, N. Y.: S. W. Straus & Co., Madison and Clark streets, Chicago, Ill., are offering first mortgage bonds on improved Chicago properties. Drop them a line for their special circulars. W. C. Baldwin, Ga.: C. and A. Wab., Erie and Iowa Central in a bull market would undoubtedly yield a profit. Third Avenue and W. and L. E. with possibilities of an assessment are not as attractive. C., Zanesville, O.: The rumor about Corn Products has not yet been confirmed. The management of this great corporation, by President E. T. Bedford, has been so conservative and successful that I would regard a recommendation from him with favor.

Plantation, Troy, N. Y.: 1. I do not advise the purchase of plantation lands in Cuba and Mexico. 2. Apple orchard property located in another thing. The Orchard Property looks attractive to those who wish to engage in the apple industry. A 24 page illustrated booklet will be sent to any of my readers who will address A. G. Hanauer, President, 453 S. First National Bank Bldg., Chicago.

A., Cincinnati, O.: 1. I think better of O. and W. than of Anaconda in the present condition of the copper market. 2. On prospects of an improvement in copper conditions, Anaconda seems to be worth 40. If no untoward circumstance occurs the market ought to strengthen. It might be difficult to buy back stocks sacrificed at present prices. However, the market is still entitled to fluctuations.

Earnest, Kansas City, Mo.: 1. I agree with you that if a man should put his money in a little farm or orchard or something he could cultivate, it would be better than to speculate with chances of losing. 2. Orchard lands are becoming more valuable. The only pecan orchards offered to my knowledge are those sold by R. L. Biles & Co., New Bank of Commerce Building, St. Louis, Mo., Suite 106. An illustrated descriptive book and price of lands will be sent to any of my readers who will write to Biles & Co.

L., New York: Allis Chalmers common at eight must be looked upon purely as a speculation, in view of the fact that the preferred has claims ahead of it. A safer investment would be U. S. Light and Heating pref. selling around 8 and paying 7 per cent., though this would not have the speculative chance. In a bull movement all low priced common stocks participate unless the companies go through a reorganization. A low-priced speculative is U. S. L. and H. common at 2. This can be bought of Slatery & Co., 40 Exchange Place, New York.

H., New York: Good safe investments are not in the 6 per cent. class. The gilt edged investments yield between 4 and 5 per cent. This does not mean that very excellent securities can be bought to yield higher figures but that the latter have not as yet established their character as such. A woman should be very careful in making investments. 2. Write to Spencer Trask & Co. for their "Circular No. 50" which describes a large number of bonds and high standard preferred stocks of an investment quality.

F., Porto Bello, C. Z.: Telepost Company with Con. "A" are offered at \$7.50 and series B at \$6 in the monthly letter of Harvey A. Willis & Co., 32 Broadway, New York. The proposition is speculative. Buy something sold on the exchanges or a low priced dividend payer like U. S. Light and Heat. Pref. at 8. You can buy small lots of any securities through J. F. Pierson, Jr. & Co., members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 74 Broadway, New York. They will send to any of my readers without charge their interesting booklet on fractional lot trading.

H., Louisville, Ky.: 1. In the depressed condition of the iron market and with possibilities of a reduction in the tariff, Steel common does not look like the best purchase, though its friends are very insistent that it is. The stock has been supported by a strong interest and if the market advances will probably share in the advance. 2. The firm is a member of the exchange and doing a large business. The safest way is always to buy what you can pay for and thus keep in the investment rather than in the speculative field. 3. Until the copper market strengthens, leave the copper stocks alone.

T., Jersey City, N. J.: The best way to learn about Wall Street is by reading good market letters. These cost nothing and by looking over them you can get a good impression of stock market operations. Among others that you can obtain by writing a postal card for them are "The Weekly Financial Review" of J. S. Bache & Co., bankers, 42 Broadway, New York, and a booklet analyzing market movements, Waterman & Co., 67 Exchange Pl., New York. You can also get a booklet on fractional lot trading if you will write to John Muir & Co., members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 71 Broadway, New York. A very enlightening weekly financial letter of valuable aid to investors on "Fundamental Conditions Affecting Investments" can be had by any of my readers who will address Josephthal Louchheim & Co., 56 Broadway, New York.

W., Milwaukee, Wis.: No matter what the roseate circulars of the companies that are trying to sell their stocks may say about the prodigious earnings of which they are capable, you will find that their reports do not show that they are making such earnings now. What they will do in the future must be conjectured. I do not advise my readers to look upon stocks exploited in such a way, with favor, whether they be oil, mining, plantation, magazine or any others offered on promises obviously exaggerated. Leave them all alone and put your money in securities that have established their reputation.



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Bristol, Conn., Bristol Trust Co.
Danbury, Conn., City National Bank
Derby, Conn., Birmingham National Bank
Fitchburg, Mass., Safety Fund National Bank
Hartford, Conn., Aetna National Bank
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Hartford, Conn., River Banking Co.
Holyoke, Mass., Home National Bank
Meriden, Conn., Home National Bank
Middletown, Conn., First National Bank
New Britain, Conn., New Britain National Bank
New Haven, Conn., National Tradesmen's Bank
New London, Conn., National Bank of Commerce
North Adams, Mass., North Adams Trust Co.
Norwich, Conn., Thames Loan and Trust Co.
Pawtucket, R. I., Slater Trust Co.
Pittsfield, Mass., Berkshire Loan and Trust Co.
Portland, Maine, Portland National Bank
Providence, R. I., Atlantic National Bank
Providence, R. I., National Exchange Bank
Providence, R. I., Union Trust Co.
Springfield, Mass., Springfield National Bank
Springfield, Mass., Third National Bank
Springfield, Mass., Spfd. Safe Deposit and Trust Co.
Springfield, Mass., Union Trust Co.
Stamford, Conn., Stamford Trust Co.
Seymour, Conn., Seymour Trust Co.
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L. C. H., New Haven, Conn.: 1. It was but a few years ago that the dividend on Steel pref. was not fully earned. Competition is increasing and a cut in prices is impending. A readjustment of the tariff

may also affect its earnings. Undoubtedly the dividend on the pref. will be paid for a long time to come but I still look upon it as speculative. 2. Whether Penn. will increase its dividends or not within two years will obviously depend on the attitude of the public toward the railroads and on the business outlook. 3. The possibility that the New York Central may have an opposition line from Buffalo to Troy may have something to do with its recent weakness. It is a great property, ably managed and regarded favorably by investors. 4. At present Southern Pacific looks better than Northern Pacific. 5. New York State Railways 5 per cent. stock on its earnings looks good as a business man's investment. 6. C. and O. has had too large and rapid an advance with too much of a speculative element about it, to commend it to investors.

NEW YORK, January 26, 1911. JASPER.

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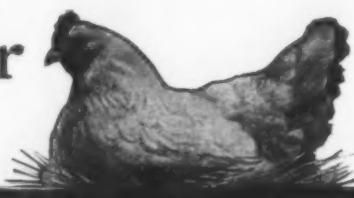
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Raising chickens pays if you know how, whether you keep a dozen hens, or run a large poultry-farm; but you need the best guides. Many get from their chickens less than HALF as much as they might get with the guidance of any of these three splendid modern poultry-books, which tell the experience and methods of the most successful modern poultry-raisers. These methods have all been tested by actual experience and proved successful. The FARM JOURNAL stands back of them, for it has investigated them and knows. They can be used with six hens or six thousand. Of the Corning Egg-Book alone, OVER 100,000 COPIES were sold in one year. Many are using these methods with splendid success and profit.

The Corning Egg-Book is the great guide-book for back-yard chicken-raisers. It tells how two city men in poor health, with no experience, starting with thirty hens, built up in four years an egg business which in one year, with 1953 hens, made an average profit of \$6.41 a year per hen. These men learned how to make hens lay the most eggs in winter, when they get 60 and 70 cents a dozen. This book tells how they found the best breed, why they raise only white-shelled, sterile eggs, how they keep hens LAYING ALL WINTER, when they hatch chicks to do their best laying in January, how to mix the feed that produces most eggs, and how their whole system works to that one end—eggs, EGGS, EGGS. It gives photographs and complete working plans of their buildings, which you can build in sections, large or small as needed.

Curtiss Poultry Book tells how Roy Curtiss, a farmer's boy, starting with a few neglected hens, has built up at NIAGARA FARM one of the best-paying poultry plants in the world. Roy agreed that if his father would furnish feed, he (Roy) would supply eggs and chickens for the farm table, and all left over went to belong to him. In two years Roy was using so much feed that his father had to cry quits, but the boy kept right on. His brother joined him, and the business grew and grew. But they had no guidance, and had to learn by their own mistakes. Such a guide as the Curtiss Poultry Book would have saved them thousands of dollars. This capital book was written right at Niagara Farm by the veteran poultryman, Michael K. Boyer. He says he never saw a general poultry plant so well managed. Every day shipments go off, every day money comes in. Their percentage of fertile eggs, of live, strong chicks hatched, of day-old chicks shipped without loss, is really wonderful. This book gives all their methods and feed formulas, tested and improved by years of experience. Many pictures. Whether you raise chickens, ducks, or eggs, have a dozen fowls or thousands, you will find in this book help that you can get in no other way.

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Write for our book, "A Fair Customer," and price list—sealed

The Girl with the big black eyes.

(Continued from page 122.)

father of my college chum. Pinky Warren was the best fellow on the campus. If I hadn't stood in with him and he hadn't asked his father as a favor to buy from us, we'd never have gotten that order. Don't you worry about their rating!"

Miss Kane looked dubious, but said no more. She wrote a telegram.

The next day Stone approached her. "Why isn't that order being shipped?" he asked accusingly, hailing with satisfaction a seeming chance to find her napping. "Here I have a letter from Pinky's father himself, saying that if the order isn't shipped by the twentieth we can cancel it. I find that not even a factory order has been made out. Do you call this business? Is this the way you look after my father's interests?"

"Please do not excite yourself," replied Miss Kane calmly. "I am simply putting your order through the same routine that all orders from new concerns go through. I have sent for a special rating and expect it this afternoon."

"A special rating!" repeated Stone exasperatedly. "Do you mean to tell me that you don't take my word for their reliability? I tell you they're all right and we've got to ship to them at once or we'll lose a big bunch of profit. I won't have this doing business like an old granny. There's got to be some hustle and ginger put into this business or it'll go to the dogs while the old man is away! I'm going up to the factory boss and tell him to begin to ship right off!" And he slammed out of the office into the factory, taking with him the order he had made out.

Miss Kane quietly went to her telephone. "Is that you, Mr. Barnes?" she asked. "You understand that you're not to regard orders unless they are properly made out in regular form, don't you?"

"Certainly," was the reply of the factory manager, in surprise. "I had my orders from Stone before he left to follow all instructions signed and filled out by you."

"Thank you. That's all," replied Miss Kane.

Very soon Stone came in. "Barnes says he must have your signature before he fills an order," he said conciliatorily; "so sign this and then we can get some hustle into this ranch."

"I'm sorry, Mr. Stone," replied Miss Kane. "I can't let this order go through until we get satisfactory rating."

"You can't, eh?" snorted Stone, anger rising high within him. But the big, black eyes looked at him so firmly and coolly that he turned on his heel and flung himself into his desk chair.

Late in the afternoon the special rating came. It reported the firm as new, "seemingly" all right, but with no ascertainable assets beyond slight personal fortunes. No references given. Miss Kane gave the rating without comment to Stone, who flung it down, after reading it, with a sneering exclamation. "Well, will you sign the order now?" he asked.

Miss Kane looked very uncertain. "Without discrediting your friends in the least," she said frankly and pleasantly, "I really think we ought to have better references before we send the goods—don't you? Never, since I have been here, have we ever shipped so large a bill of goods to any concern without much better rating than these people have been given. Do you know the bank they deal with?"

"You people make me tired!" said Stone, rising in great anger and disgust. "What do you think I am? Do you think I associate with sneak thieves? I tell you that order must be filled and I'm going to fill it. The old man will attend to you when he gets back. Why, this is the opportunity of a lifetime to get started with those people and get a big bunch of business. I'm going to take this thing in my own hands—no more woman's monkey business for me!" And with a rising sense of his own business talent, young Stone went out into the shipping room.

Meantime Miss Kane, in perplexity, was endeavoring to get a better "line" on the new firm which had given Stone such a big order. She had a faint sense of danger—perhaps an intuition—and she determined to try another hurry-up

(Continued on page 125.)

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UNITED STATES NAVY

Sporting Gossip

By ED. A. GOEWY

IT IS believed that the first baseman who will hold down the sack for the White Sox next season will be W. R. Jones, secured from the St. Joseph Club, Western League. He stands six feet, weighs 190 pounds, is a hard hitter and fast on the bases.

Togo S. Hamamoto, recently from Tokio, will probably be a member of the Giants' training camp in the spring. He will not try for the team, but he wants to learn the great American game of baseball from A to Z from the inside, and he thinks Manager McGraw and the members of his team pretty competent teachers. After Hamamoto feels that he knows the game, he will return to Japan to coach the native teams. Baseball has grown to be very popular in Japan during the last three years.

Frank Gotch, after repeatedly denying that he will return to the mat, has changed his mind and announced that he will wrestle again. Of course Gotch may reconsider once or twice more, but as there is plenty of money in sight for wrestling just now, the chances are ten to one Frank will soon be back in the game.

The annual rumor that Johnny Evers will not sign a contract to play with the Cubs next season is being given the usual circulation at this writing. Don't you believe it. Johnny will be playing for Murphy throughout 1911, and just as faithfully as he ever did.

George Hackenschmidt, through his manager, Jack Curley, has signed a contract for an exhibition tour of Japan. They expect to sail for the Flowery Kingdom on April 5th and will give twenty-five shows there. Later the pair will visit London, Berlin and Paris.

Jack Johnson is very busy just now explaining to the sporting public all the good points about Al Kaufman, who is likely to be his next opponent. Jack is in error, though, when he says that Kaufman could easily defeat Sam Lang-

ford. Some people even question if Johnson would find it very easy to defeat "Boston's Tar Baby." However, as long as all these fighters do nothing worse than talk, they won't hurt each other. Still, we can't help thinking of the days when John L. Sullivan and Bob Fitzsimmons were active. Johnson has made a statement that his actual gain from the Reno affair of last year from all sources totaled the modest sum of \$140,000.

Bobby Wallace, the Browns' new manager, with his mind on the fate of his predecessors, is cautioning the St. Louis baseball public not to expect him to build up a pennant-winning team in a year. Right, eh, Bobby? In fact, past records would go to show that the life of the average half player is far too short to build up a first-place team in St. Louis. Don't know why, but it's a fact.

Before the traps at the Chicago Gun Club recently, W. R. Crosby, of O'Fallon, Ill., retained his title as the world's champion trap shooter. He defeated Lester Graham, of Aberdeen, Md., by 121 to 116.

Tex Rickard has announced that he will try and bring about another meeting between Jeffries and Johnson. Evidently the silly season is here in earnest.

Here is a story told quite recently by Barney Oldfield, the best-known automobile racer in the world. It is really worth while reading and remembering. The tale will suggest its own comment, so here goes: "After my hunting trip in the mountains with Jeffries, we returned to Los Angeles. A week later we went on a water game hunt that lasted a week. I learned more and more of Jeff from day to day. Then I raced at Ascot Park with my world's speed record 'Blitzen' Benz. I was to try for the world's circular track record. To my surprise, Jeff came over and asked me to take him in the mechanic's seat.

Surely he did not realize that I never take a mechanic in the Benz during a circular track trial. The danger and chances are too great. But I soon saw he meant it and I made room for him, cautioning him not to get near my arms as I twisted the steering wheel. The track was in poor condition and I was not driving any too steady. I was nervous at having to take the chance of killing or crippling another man.

"Down the backstretch we went for the start and through the three-quarter turn into the homestretch. In a flash we had crossed the line and the flag was down for the start. At one hundred miles an hour we shot into the first turn, skidding half way around in the treacherous soil. Without shutting off, I managed to straighten the car up and got out of the turn into the backstretch. I had lost a couple of fifths of a second on the skid and I must get it back, so I went down into the last turn wide open—something I never did before. How we ever got out and into the stretch is almost a miracle. Then I gave the old car all the juice and we went sideways before the rear wheels took hold. We crossed the wire and I knew I had hung up a new coast record. But how about Jeff? As soon as I dared look over his way I did, out of the corner of my eye. Was he in a state of nervous collapse? Not on your life. There he was, with a comical smile, holding up a cigarette to me, saying, 'Have a smoke.' Then I was convinced that no man ever got Jeff's goat. It was 'dope' at Reno. No fellow without a heart ever stood the nerve test that I gave Jeff in that car without showing the 'feather.'

"So now, all who have wondered at the outcome at Reno, just remember that I know this man better than any one has known him since the fight. I am willing to wager all I possess that Jim Jeffries can defeat Johnson in the ring. Take my word for it that Jeff is

better equipped to-day to fight Johnson than he was a year ago, and that treachery alone was responsible for his condition at Reno."

Daniel Shay, formerly of the Giants and other big league clubs, has signed a contract to manage the Kansas City "Blues" again this season. Last year Shay brought the team up from the tail-end to fifth place, and with the new material he has this year, backed by his well-known "fighting spirit" he is pretty sure to finish "one, two, three" in the American Association.

Ed. Smith, formerly a pitcher with the St. Louis American league team, has been appointed manager of the South Bend, Central League Club.

Is High Cost of Living a Fiction?

(Continued from page 124.)

and the wealth of the great metropolis is gauged by the number and character of its hotels."

It may interest readers to know that the establishment of the very first hotel in New York, strange to say, was not due to business enterprise. It was the custom of visiting strangers, traders, trappers and others to quarter themselves on Governor Kieft, then in charge of the settlement, in 1642. This sort of entertainment grew wearisome to the governor, and, upon his demand, the Dutch Company, then in control of the New Netherlands, established a city tavern. This was leased by Philip Geritson, known as the City Boniface, to whom belongs the honor of being the first hotel man of New York.

In the face of the facts that clearly stand before us, is not the conclusion justified which was reached by the Western railroad manager and philosopher whom I have already quoted, that this is an era of high living and that is largely responsible for what we call the period of high prices?

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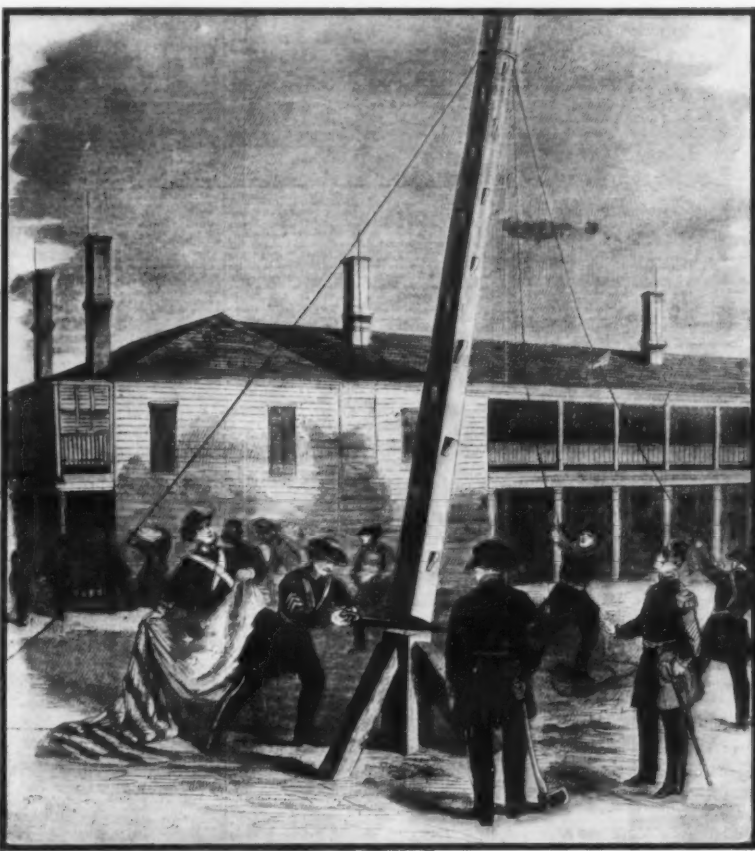
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Life-insurance Suggestions.

[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. No charge is made for answers to inquiries regarding life-insurance matters, and communications are treated confidentially. A stamp should always be inclosed, as a personal reply is sometimes deemed advisable. Address Insurance Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, Brunswick Building, 225 Fifth Avenue, Madison Square, New York.]

THERE seems to be a new crop of "twisters." By a "twister," I mean the man who tries to induce a policy-holder to drop his insurance in one company and take out new insurance in another. Very often the "twister" masquerades as an "insurance expert." New York, as well as several other States, has a law prohibiting "twisting." Here is what Superintendent Hotchkiss, of New York, says about such a law:

"If enforced, it protects the business of companies from raids from unscrupulous agents of other companies on policies already in force, and it also protects the insured from the loss which inevitably follows the lapsation of insurance in any reputable company. The only one who really gains by the process of shifting insurance of some years' standing from one such company to another is the agent who is making his commission in the transaction. It is confusing and difficult enough for the ordinary layman to come to a conclusion regarding his insurance amid the persistent and conflicting advice to which he is subjected from resourceful and eloquent agents as soon as he shows the first symptoms of becoming a willing and select risk. But when he has solved the problem once to his satisfaction and has deliberately chosen his company and become insured therein, the least that can be asked is that he be left to pay his premiums and enjoy his insurance in peace."

My advice is to leave the "twister" alone. He can do you no good and he may do a lot of harm.

W. St. Louis, Mo.: The Equitable Life of Iowa has been established since 1867 and makes a good report.

M. Mitchell, S. D.: The Mutual Benefit has a good record but it is not as large as the New York Life.

D. J. D., Hot Springs, Ark.: I do not advise the purchase of life insurance stocks in view of recent disclosures and the uncertainty of such a highly competitive business.

W., Oakland, Cal.: I advise you to address your inquiry to the receiver of the Mutual Reserve, New York City, as it involves a question of the distribution of the remaining assets and possibly a legal question also.

S., Sugar Creek, O.: The Des Moines Association is an assessment concern. I do not believe in that form of insurance. I think well of a twenty-payment life in an old line company. The New York Life is making an excellent report.

L., Buffalo, N. Y.: The Modern Woodmen is a fraternal assessment order. The rate of assessment is subject to constant advance because of the increasing deaths and consequent heavy losses. For this reason I recommend an old line company in which rates are fixed at the outset and are reduced by dividends the policy earns.

W., Newton, N. J.: If you will state your age and ask for a sample of a low cost policy and address your letter to D. P. Kingsley, President of the New York Life Insurance Company, 346 Broadway, New York, and state that you are a reader of the Hermit's column, you will receive an answer to your inquiry and to any other insurance questions that you may ask.

T., Syracuse, N. Y.: 1. Your experience with the fraternal order which promised not to raise the rates and then increased them was like that which others have had. 2. If you are insurable elsewhere it would be well for you to make a change.

M., Chicago: 1. "The best and most economical life insurance for a man 36 years of age with a moderate income" is a straight life policy if he seeks only to provide for his dependents. If he is anxious to secure a monthly income for life for his wife or family, a monthly income policy would be best. If he seeks to secure a certain amount of cash at the end of a stipulated period for his own benefit an endowment policy would be the most satisfactory. 2. I do not believe in assessment insurance such as the Bankers Life of Des Moines issues. State your age, write to the Hon. Paul Morton, President of the Equitable Life, 120 Broadway, New York City, and ask for sample of the policies you would like to look over. You can mention the Hermit.

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The Girl with the big black eyes.

(Continued from page 132.)

special rating through another channel. The next day the report came that they were an uncertain risk, the senior partner having been in bankruptcy twice in four years, and that there was no bank reference. This decided Miss Kane. She had noticed with some trepidation that Stone was in the shipping room frequently, and when the shipping clerk came in she discovered that Stone had been ordering shipment from stock and that the goods were rapidly being crated.

"Mr. Stone," she said, walking briskly to his desk, "I must ask you to stop all shipment on that Warren order. I do not think they are a good risk, and we will have to write them that we cannot ship except on special terms cash and a limited order. Here is another rating I've just received."

"Huh!" sneered Stone, tossing the telegram back without reading it. "I'm shipping on my own hook, do you understand? I'm not going to let this business be run to the bow-wows by grannyism while the old man's off. So you just forget all about it and I'll attend to this matter." But while he was saying all this he did not look at her.

"Mr. Stone!" Miss Kane's voice carried an imperative force in it which compelled him to look up. "This thing has gone far enough. You are going to leave the shipping room alone and attend to your regular business in this office. There will be no shipment to the Warren & Featherstone Co., and it is you who are going to forget about this matter."

Stone arose in a rage, but the big, black eyes, stern as iron, in the young woman before him prevented him from spreading his wrath over the whole place. The eyes refused to budge and Miss Kane laid on the desk before the young man a bundle of letters.

"These letters have some detail in them which must be answered," she said casually, but firmly. "Please reply to them to-day."

"I'll do nothing of the kind," said Stone pettishly, sweeping the letters off his desk with his hand and scattering them on the floor. "I won't be dictated to by an upstart bookkeeper."

Miss Kane walked to the safe, got out some bills, put them in an envelope and returned to Stone. "Mr. Stone," she said, "you have made it impossible to retain you. Here is your pay up to tonight. You are no longer an employee of this concern. You need not come tomorrow for work, and you will have nothing more whatsoever to do with the work of this office until your father comes back."

Stone rose, gasping with astonishment. He looked as if he would like to do her bodily harm, but the black eyes overflowed with determination.

The next morning he went to the factory as usual.

When he came inside he was nonplused to find that his desk was not there and that there was no place for him. Nobody appeared to notice him and he stood irresolute, and then made a great ado about searching for his cane in the locker. Having found it, he walked out again, without venturing to say a word to any one. He did not put in an appearance until his father came home a week or more later.

Miss Kane had sent a report of her action to the elder Stone, sending the documentary evidence in the shape of the special ratings and referring only mildly to the personal encounters. She was worried somewhat about the affair, in spite of herself.

When the manufacturer had been back a day and had gone over the month's business, he brought his son with him to the office the next morning. Soon he called in his familiar tone from his office, "Oh, Miss Kane!"

When she came in he wheeled about in his chair, tapping his teeth with a pencil. "All I want to say is," he said briskly, looking at his son more than at Miss Kane, "that in order to encourage you to promptly discharge any employee of this house who won't obey orders and follow rules, and to reward you for saving us from shipping goods to a dead-beat house, I'm going to increase your salary twenty per cent. That's all."

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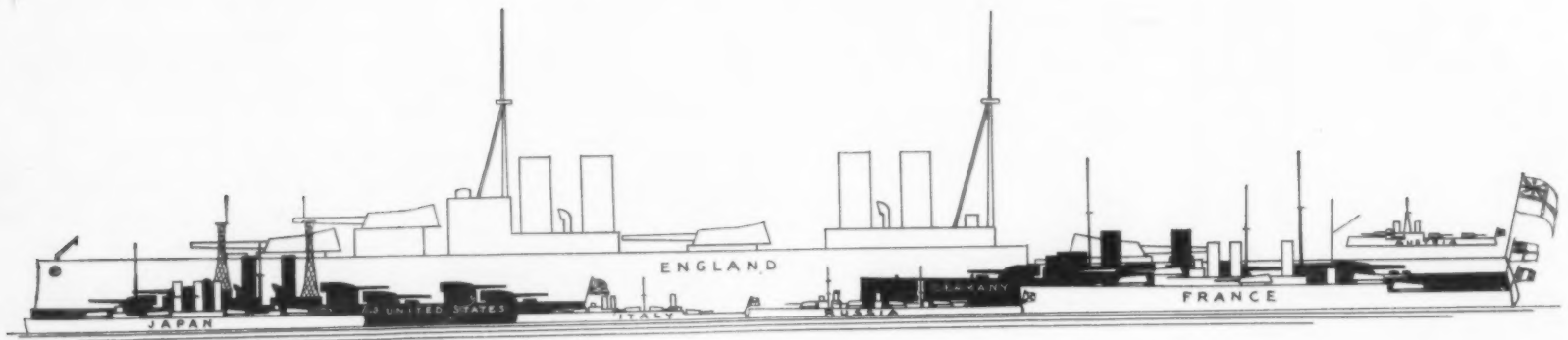
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How the World's Navies Compare

By SIDNEY GRAVES KOON, M. M. E.



THE COMING of the Dreadnought era has stimulated popular interest in naval matters to a degree previously unknown. At the same time, by introducing a totally different type of vessel, superior in most respects to those which preceded it, the advent of this era has made it more difficult for one to keep fully acquainted with the relative progress of the several navies, for the reason that the addition to any navy of two or three of the extremely powerful vessels of the Dreadnought type exercises a much more profound influence upon the strength of that navy than did a numerically similar addition five years ago. The German automatic naval program, covering a long series of years, was not by any means alarming until it began to be interpreted in Dreadnoughts; since when the German navy has passed both the French and the American in power afloat and has caused much uneasiness in British naval circles. Because of the rapid changes now going on in naval strength all over the world, our diagram, while correct to-day, may not be correct next year. As an indication of what the situation is at the present moment, however, in the matter of modern warships, built and building, it well merits a little study.

The lengths of the ships drawn are in direct proportion to the aggregate displacements of the fighting vessels in the several navies of which they form an important part. None of the battleships depicted has yet been completed, ready for service; but five of the eight have been launched and the other three are soon to be put afloat. The large white ship covering the entire background is the mammoth British cruiser-battleship, *Lion*, of 26,350 tons displacement and twenty-eight knots speed. She carries eight 13½-inch guns in the four turrets

shown. Her length, in the drawing, represents the 2,173,838 tons with which the British navy is credited in a comparative statement just issued by the United States office of Naval Intelligence. The German battleship *Helgoland* is shown in silhouette (black) against the stern of the *Lion*, while the American *Wyoming* is similarly situated at the bow of the Briton. It will be seen that the two, end to end, fall far short of the length of their huge rival, due to the fact that the *Helgoland* represents but 963,845 tons and the *Wyoming* 824,152 tons, a total of only 1,787,997 tons, against the British 2,173,838 tons. The difference is rather less than the Russian 401,463 tons, but it is decidedly greater than the Italian 335,000 tons. In other words, the British navy has, afloat and building, a larger displacement of warships than have Germany, Italy and the United States combined.

The white ship against the black German is the French *Moliere*, representing the 725,231 tons credited to that Power. The Japanese navy (493,671 tons) is shown by the *Kawachi*, against the forward part of the *Wyoming*. The small white ship against the black bow of the *Helgoland* is the Russian *Gangoot*. Just forward of the *Gangoot* is the Italian *Dante Alighieri*, while the Austrian *Tegetthoff* accounts for so (relatively) small a tonnage (220,000) that she is shown poised above the quarterdeck of the *Lion*, for all the world like a large lifeboat. As a matter of fact, it may be noted that she would just about fill the gap between the stern of the *Kawachi* and the bow of the Italian representative. This means that, so far as displacement is concerned, the British armada is very nearly equivalent to the combined fleets of France, Japan, Russia, Italy and Austria.

Saving the Girls of the City Streets.

(Continued from page 119.)

can have their choice of a vocation. Miss Stella Miner, the sister of Miss Maude Miner, is in charge of Waverley House and assists in carrying forward the work of the New York Probation Association. She is much beloved by the friendless women and has accomplished splendid results with them. Waverley House is never closed. There is a day bell and a night bell, and no matter at what hour of night a girl asks admittance the door is opened to her. An atmosphere of repose and refinement pervades the home. Kindliness and sympathy are there in large measure. Girls who have never yet entered Waverley House have passed there in curiosity. Its advent caused a sensation in the annals of the underworld, for who ever heard of a place where such as they could go and find real welcome? Who was this "probation lady"? What did she look like and what was the home like inside, they wondered?

Miss Miner is most interesting to talk with. What she is like, even you may ask. Tall and graceful, she slips into your presence quietly. She is soft-voiced and has a sympathetic smile, and the dark hair plentifully tinged with gray only accentuates the youthful face and mobility of expression. It is when she speaks that her face lights up with the earnestness of her subject.

"I have often been asked," she said, "how and why I entered into this work. My story is simply this. I was graduated in 1901 from Smith College, and received my degree of M. A. from Columbia University in 1906; but all through my university work it was apparent that I was training for something of this kind. When I was appointed a probation officer, I knew that I had entered upon my real field of work. I knew that there was no city on earth where the wayward girl has more temptation to lure her into the Great White Way and its nightly terrors than New York. These girls were more sinned against than sinning and little was done to redeem them. All this set me to thinking.

"All these gaudily dressed girls walk-

ing the streets at night and the provisions for taking care of them after arrest made me feel that I must do something. I decided to go among them to see if there were means open to stop the life in its beginning. I soon found that with rare exceptions there was no chance to redeem the hardened ones. Then I turned to the younger girls. Most of these I find to be girls who have run away from home—girls between the ages of sixteen and twenty, who have been associating with dissolute companions and leading an immoral life for a short time. Sometimes parents come to me asking me to find and help their daughters. Some of these girls come from good homes in other cities, attracted to New York by the old story of work, which finally proves irksome to them. We find this much among the factory girls. The contrast of working for five or six dollars a week, with no pretty clothes and scant food, as compared with freedom from hard work, the attractions of moving-picture shows, the electric-lighted thoroughfares, plenty to eat, better clothing and sometimes from ten to thirty dollars in a single night, has done much toward inclining the girls to adopt the 'easiest way.' Just take a walk any night from Forty-second Street to Thirty-fourth Street, on Broadway, and you will realize what I mean. But the girls can only stand it for a short time. Mental and physical endurance knows its own bounds. Eventually they become dregs of the streets and they are lined up before the night court time after time to receive sentence; but somehow, with a marvelous determination not to reform or because there is no other means left them, they go right back to their underworld haunts.

"But most of all and first of all," says Miss Miner, with her sympathetic smile, "I want all these girls to know where to find me. No matter who they are or when they come, if they want to do right I am their friend and will help them. I will find them respectable work and show a way out of their wretched existence. I try to get right down to the cause of their trouble. Often, strange as it may seem, these girls will lift up their heads and begin over again if they know the man who has been guilty of their downfall has been pun-

ished. And I do seek to have these people punished whenever I can reach them by law. I have some excellent women working with me in connection with the New York Probation Association, and we investigate the merest detail in order to help our girls. Here at Waverley House, under our care, if they are ill, without work or bowed by the impending shame of unmarried motherhood, they still have a chance. As a means of the softening influences of nature, we always try to keep the girls with their babies.

"We are in touch regularly with one hundred and nineteen girls out of the three hundred whom we have befriended at Waverley House. Many of them are working in good positions in the city; others have gone to their homes elsewhere, where their disgrace has still been unlearned. We are just as willing to work for the foreign or immigrant girls, often the victims of some procurer seeking to exploit them in vice.

"I have only begun. One could cite hundreds of cases of the downfall of good girls in this city too terrible to mention. So, instead of being appalled at the conditions, I am only accumulating strength to push on. We know that the opening of Waverley House has been a step in the right direction. The prison at Jefferson Market is not large enough or suitable for the care of girls who are held for examination or are waiting for commitment. Two or three days' detention in the helpful atmosphere of a place like Waverley House, while careful investigation is being made, will do more to redeem them than will a jail with associates steeped in crime. And so we have been working for a House of Detention near the night court, where all the younger girls will remain when held for examination or remanded for sentence.

"And then Hillcrest Farm, our country home, is so helpful. Some of these girls, when first taken there, had never seen the country before. But the quiet life, the blue sky, the pure air and flower-strewn meadows did more toward uplifting the crushed and despondent than anything else on earth. Little by little, in this communing with nature, they seemed to catch something out of life again. During the cool nights log

fires are built, games are played, stories are told and sometimes a marshmallow roast is slipped in to while away the time. Many of their ills are cured simply 'out of doors.' Courage and hope are renewed. They are given a chance, and they respond as eagerly and enthusiastically as healthy, normal creatures. All summer long little babies play in the meadows and gain strength, and mothers who at first want to desert them take them close to their hearts and support them."

A spade is a spade and black is black with Miss Miner, and she never hesitates to speak plainly of the cases which have come under her observation. Two women were charged with the abduction of a seventeen-year-old girl and were committed to Jefferson Market Prison for keeping a disorderly house, to await trial the next day. They had taken the girl from a small town in New York State, ostensibly to do housework, and had detained her in their flat for immoral purposes. The girl was held on a technical charge and as a witness against the women; but as it was realized that she was in no sense at fault or criminal, Miss Miner asked the magistrate for her release. Going after her with the order of her release, Miss Miner found her locked in the same tiny cell with the accused women—two on a single cot and one on the floor.

Another girl was returned to her home in St. Louis after a stay in New York of two weeks. She had run away with a traveling man, who had promised to marry her, but who, instead, left her in a dismal, furnished-room house, penniless, taking with him the twenty dollars she had earned by her own hard work at home. Another girl ran away with an Italian, who married her when she was sixteen years old. For three years, forced out by her husband, she had lived no life save that of the streets.

Waverley House is open to any of these if there is the least frail hope to work upon. Maude E. Miner knows these girls as probably no other woman knows them and she still wishes to be their friend. "Tell them," she says, in conclusion, "they will find me here and can always reach me. If they will only turn their back on the curse of the streets, I will find them a better way."

Inside History.

SOME SELF-EXPLANATORY LETTERS.

"Battle Creek, Mich., Jan'y 7, '11.
"Dr. E. H. Pratt,
"Suite 1202, 100 State St.,
"Chicago, Illinois.

"My Dear Doctor:

"Owing to some disagreement with magazine several years ago they have become quite vituperative, and of late have publicly charged me with falsehoods in my statements that we have genuine testimonial letters.

"It has been our rule to refrain from publishing the names either of laymen or physicians who have written to us in a complimentary way, and we have declined to accede to the demand of attorneys that we turn these letters over to them.

"I am asking a few men whom I deem to be friends to permit me to reproduce some of their letters over their signatures in order to refute the falsehoods.

"We have hundreds of letters from physicians, but I esteem the one that you wrote to me in 1906 among the very best, particularly in view of the fact that it recognizes the work I have been trying to do partly through the little book, 'The Road to Wellville.'

"I do not sell or attempt to sell the higher thought which is more important than the kind of food, but I have taken considerable pains to extend to humanity such facts as may have come to me on this subject.

"In order that your mind may be refreshed, I am herewith enclosing a copy of your good letter, also a copy of the little book, and if you will give me the privilege of printing this over your signature I will accompany the printing with an explanation as to why you permitted its use in publication in order to refute falsehoods, and under that method of treatment I feel, so far as I know, there would be no breach of the code of ethics.

"I trust this winter weather is finding you well, contented and enjoying the fruits that are yours by right.

"With all best wishes, I am,

"Yours very truly,

"C. W. Post."

Dr. Pratt, who is one of the most prominent and skillful surgeons in America, very kindly granted our request in the cause of truth and justice.

"Chicago, Aug. 31, 1906.

"Mr. C. W. Post,

"Battle Creek, Mich.

"My dear Sir:—

"I write to express my personal appreciation of one of your business methods, that of accompanying each package of your Grape-Nuts production with that little booklet, 'The Road to Wellville.' A more appropriate, clear-headed and effective presentation of health-giving auto-suggestions could scarcely be penned.

"Grape-Nuts is a good food in itself, but the food contained in this little article is still better stuff. I commend the practice because I know that the greed and strenuousness, the consequent graft and other types of thievery and malicious mischief generally can never be cured by legislative action.

"The only hope for the betterment of the race rests in individual soul culture.

"In taking a step in this direction, your process has been so original and unique that it must set a pace for other concerns until finally the whole country gets flavored with genuine, practical Christianity.

"I shall do all that lies in my power to aid in the appreciation of Grape-Nuts, not so much for the sake of the food itself as for the accompanying suggestions.

"Visiting Battle Creek the other day with a friend, Dr. Kelly, of Evanston, Illinois, while I was consulting with Mr. Gregory, my friend visited your factories and came away greatly amazed, not only at the luxurious furnishings of the offices generally and the general equipment of the place, but with the sweet spirit of courtesy and kindness that seemed to fill the air with a spiritual ozone that was good to breathe.

"The principles expressed in the little booklet, 'The Road to Wellville,' I well know are practical and they work in business of all kinds, including sanitariums, as will be fairly tested before time is done.

"I know you will not regard this letter of appreciation as an intruding one. It is simply the salutation of good fellowship to you from a man who, although he has never seen you, feels drawn to you by the kinship of thought.

"The only thing that makes a man live forever in the hearts of his countrymen and his race is the good that he does. Your position in this respect is an enviable one and I wish to extend my congratulations.

"Yours respectfully,

"E. H. PRATT."

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Through the Opera Glass.

(Continued from page 185.)

the easiest to study. "I think little Trentini in 'Naughty Marietta' has one of the sweetest personalities of any woman on the stage," said one. "Oh, no; you mean Geraldine Farrar," answered a chorus. "No, I don't," said the girl, whose gray eyes and smooth brow from which her hair was drawn back without frills stamped her as a thinker. "Farrar overdoes the personality trick. Being sweet naturally is all right, but when a person becomes sweet artificially it is as cloying as too much treacle. I like the spice and even the conceit that Fritz Scheff has better than Farrar's saccharineness. Speaking of little Trentini, she does not care a snap whether she is sweet or not. She is absolutely natural on the stage and off. If some of the others had her voice, I don't know how they would act. The world could not hold them probably.

"In the first place, Farrar cannot sing, any more than Mary Garden can sing," continued the gray-eyed girl. "Any musical critic who is honest will tell you that. Her success in Germany depended entirely upon her patronage by some members of the royal household. Royalty sets the fashion in Germany, just as royalty sets the fashion in England, and whether the people admire it or not, they adopt it. As America indorses whatever has been indorsed abroad, you can figure it out for yourself why Farrar is accepted as great in this country. Compare her voice and her acting with Trentini's if you want to prove the truth of what I say. She is good-looking—I'll admit that; but sweet—bah! Go and see her as the 'Goose Girl,' and if her manufactured sweetness does not get on your nerves, then you cannot be credited with having nerves."

PLAYS ONE CAN TAKE HIS WIFE OR DAUGHTER TO.

EDITOR'S NOTE: During the course of the dramatic season, Miss Harriet Quimby, LESLIE'S dramatic editor, receives many letters from subscribers and others asking her to name the decent plays to which a man may take the feminine members of his family. As most of the productions go on tour after leaving New York, we believe that a list of wholesome plays will be found valuable to the public.

Pomander Walk
The Slim Princess
Trelawny of the Wells
The Gamblers
The Spring Maid
Naughty Marietta
Madame Sherry
Suzanne
Vanity Fair
William Collier
Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm
The Concert
Marriage à la Carte
Get-Rich-Quick Wallingford
The Haves
The Deep Purple
Getting a Polish
Chantecler
Wm. Gillette in repertoire
Way Down East
Paradise of Mahomet
The Hippodrome

Wallack's Theater
Globe
Empire
Maxine Elliott's
Liberty
New York
New Amsterdam
Lyceum
New Theater
Collier's Theater
Republic
Belasco
Casino
Theatrical Society
Bijou
Lyric
Circle
Knickerbocker
Criterion
Majestic
Herald Square

++ ++

How To Join the Navy.

A GREAT many boys and young men are anxious to enter the service of Uncle Sam in the navy, and to the end that all may understand the opportunities the navy offers, especially for boys of good character, with chances of promotion and provision for old age, sickness and disability, the Navy Department has issued a very interesting illustrated booklet, entitled "The Making of a Man o' Warsman." We have arranged to have a copy of this sent to any of the readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY who may be interested, if they will address Box 62, Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

++ ++

How To Get a Farm.

IN A FEW years the farms of New York State will have regained the prosperous conditions of fifty years ago. For years Eastern agricultural lands have paid the price of the West's prosperity and development, but State



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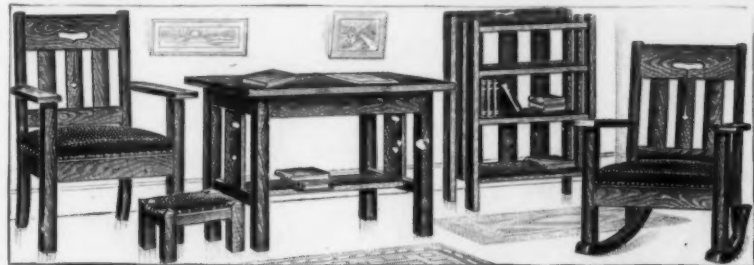
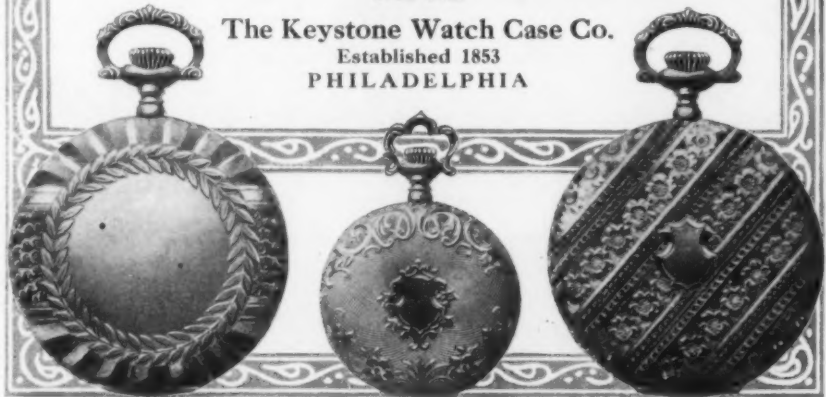
When a jeweler points to the words stamped inside a case "Guaranteed for 25 years" or "20 years," remember that a guarantee means nothing of itself. Your guide is the integrity of the maker back of

the case. Some day there will be a law regulating meaningless guarantees. At present there is nothing to prevent an irresponsible maker from guaranteeing for a period of years a watch case made of base metal and washed with gold.

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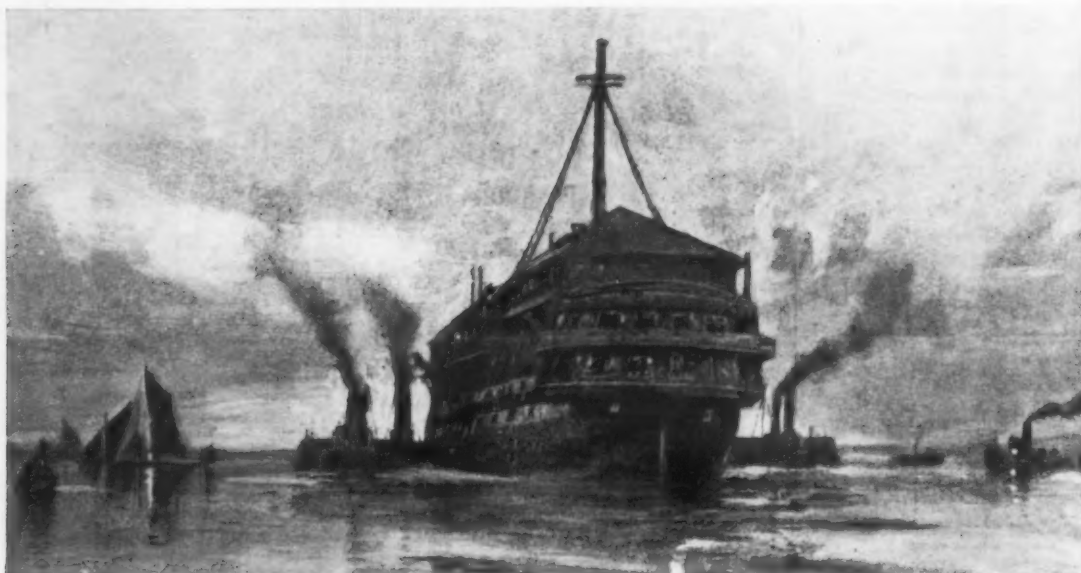
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Agricultural Commissioner Pearson, of New York, believes the tide has turned and that there is a period of permanent prosperity before the farmers of New York State. The Department of Agriculture, at Albany, has done much to advertise the possibilities of New York farm lands. During the past year it answered over ten thousand letters of inquiry from persons in Western States and some from Europe. Not only so, but 256 farms advertised through the publications of the department have

been sold during the past year, the sales aggregating more than \$1,000,000. The department has record also of at least two hundred families that will move into the State.

We know of no more reliable real-estate agent than the State Agricultural Department, and any reader who is interested can get an illustrated booklet of information on New York farms for sale if he will write to the commissioner of agriculture, at Albany, N. Y., and mention that he is a reader of this paper.

The Week Abroad



THE LAST OF ENGLAND'S "WOODEN WALLS."

The old hulk "Tenedos II," was towed up the Thames the other day to be broken up at a London ship building yard. She was built about 1860, and no more striking contrast to the modern Dreadnought could well be imagined. Drawn by Donald Maxwell.—*The Graphic*.



SALVATION ARMY'S LATEST CAMPAIGN.

Captain Brodie, who preaches in London, clad in shroud and skull. He is talking on "Voices from the Dead" in the picture.



UNVEILING THE STATUE OF GENERAL WOLFE.

At Westerham in Kent, Eng., recently Lord Roberts unveiled a memorial to the hero of Quebec, the soldier who finally ended the day of French dominion in North America. Wolfe was born in Westerham.



A CLERGYMAN ASTRONOMER AT WORK.

In his observatory at Walsingham, Eng., recently, the Rev. T. E. Espin discovered a new star. Although then visible only in a telescope, examination of photographs of that region of the sky showed it was visible to the naked eye a month earlier.



TAKING THE JAPANESE ANARCHISTS TO COURT.

Never before in the history of the Island Empire has there been a plot against the Mikado and his family. The accused were found guilty and sentenced to death, but commutation was expected.—*L'Illustration*.



BUILDING BRITAIN'S NEWEST BATTLESHIP.

This picture shows the giant German crane specially constructed for the work on England's latest Dreadnought. This crane will lift 150 tons.

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